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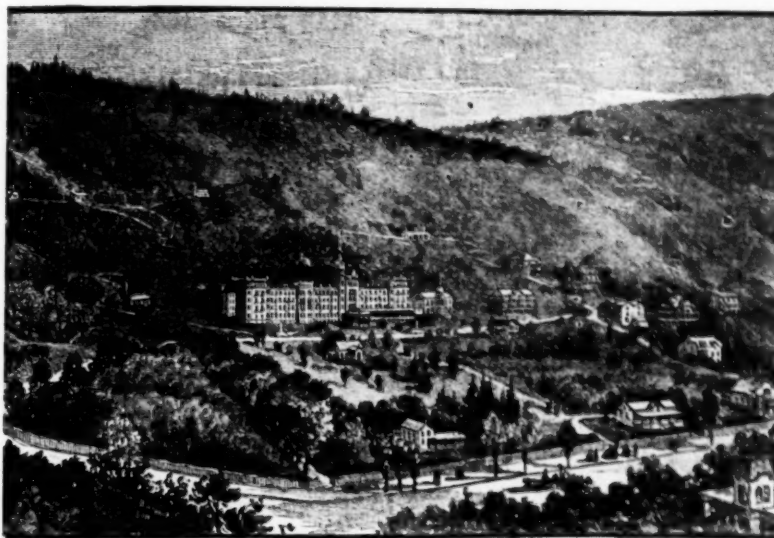
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The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1885.

The Week.

Two features of the Ohio election have not received the attention which they deserve. One is the fact that it was the first important election in the country for many years in which the Federal Administration had not taken an active interest. The most censorious Republican could find no evidence that the Democratic officials at Washington were employing their influence in any way to affect the result, while there was no attempt whatever to extort campaign contributions from persons in the Government service, or to make them vote for a particular party. There was, in short, absolutely nothing to indicate that the Administration favored either party, and the people of the State were left to make their choice, free from all attempts to affect the result on the part of United States officials. No less noteworthy is the fact that the successful party made its canvass this year for the first time since 1860 solely upon the merits of its cause, and without any assistance from the Federal Government. There could not be a more complete answer to the old theory of the professional politicians, that "patronage" is essential to the success of a party, than the victory of the Republicans in the first campaign for a quarter of a century in which they got no help from Washington.

If any Democrat should suggest that the defeat of his party was due to the lack of Federal interference in its behalf, it would be sufficient answer to point to the result in the same State two years ago. In 1883 the Republicans sent the Washington clerks home to vote, put Federal officials upon the stump, and used all the power of the national Government to elect their ticket in Ohio, and yet they were badly beaten. Granting that the Democrats did not profit by the change of Administration at Washington, and, therefore, stood on the same footing in 1885 as in 1883, it remains true that the Republicans lost the State when they had the Federal "Machine" in their favor, and carried it when they had no help from Washington. The same lesson had been already taught more than once on a national scale. In 1860 the Democrats controlled the Federal Government, while the Republicans had no offices, and the Republicans carried the day. In 1884 the Republicans had all the offices and used them "for all they were worth," while the Democrats had no help of this sort, and the Democrats won. The idea that a party must have and use the offices in order to carry an election is not only unrepugnant, but untrue in the light of our political history.

The President evidently regards the matter in its true light. All accounts agree that he is not in the slightest degree disturbed over the result, and refuses to consider his Administration as in any way involved. The Washington correspondent of the *Sun* reports a Dem-

ocratic Senator as saying that he went to the White House "expecting to find Cleveland either ugly or humble," but that he "was both surprised and disappointed, for the President did not act as if anything had happened, and was as complacent as Nero was when Rome was burning." And why, pray, should the President not be "complacent"? The Ohio Democrats had put themselves under the lead of a man who did all he could last fall to elect Blaine, and who has been the bitter foe of Mr. Cleveland's policy from the day of his inauguration. There certainly was nothing in the defeat of the party under such management to make Mr. Cleveland either "ugly or humble." The Democratic Senator aforesaid furthermore declared that "he had made up his mind that Mr. Cleveland cared nothing whatever about the success of the Democratic party, but intended to go on as he had been doing, indifferent to everybody but the Mugwumps." The idea that the President would change his policy and break his pledges because "Johnny" McLean had not succeeded in buying the Senatorship, is an extraordinary one for anybody to have harbored, but there is no doubt that a great many Democrats have really cherished such a delusion. After the calm way in which he accepts the Ohio result, we probably shall hear no more about Mr. Cleveland's "yielding" to the worst elements of his party.

The returns from Ohio confirm the early indications as to the dimensions of the Republican victory, while they make more plain the desperate tactics to which the McLean gang, who managed the Democratic canvass, resorted in their attempt to capture the Legislature, and thus secure the United States Senatorship. It is clear that this gang not only "sold out" Hoadly, who was the best Democratic candidate in the field, but employed bribery and corruption at the polls, and attempted, if they did not carry out, gross frauds in the count of the ballots in Cincinnati, which they expected would decide the political control of the Legislature. Happily they appear to have been beaten outside of that city, and will not succeed in their scheme to change the result in Cincinnati, but the exposure of their methods makes the Democratic defeat cause for profound rejoicing on the part of all friends of good government.

There is a vast amount of speculation among politicians and newspapers as to the causes of the result, much of which is utterly ridiculous. The true explanation undoubtedly is that the voters regarded the election as really being what it theoretically was—an issue as to which of the parties would give the State the best local administration and the best man for United States Senator. The people knew that the last Democratic Legislature was a bad body, which handed over the Senatorship to the highest bidder, interfered with municipal administration for purely partisan purposes, and muddled the liquor question. They saw that even worse influences controlled the Democratic canvass this year. They observed

that Thurman was snubbed by the party managers, and they saw reason to fear that if the Democrats secured the Legislature, the party would actually go to such lengths as to elect a notorious corruptionist to the Senate. On the other hand, they knew that a Republican Legislature would reflect Sherman, who, despite all his faults, is worthy of the honor, and that it would be more likely to legislate wisely regarding State affairs. Hoadly suffered the fate of poor dog Tray, while Foraker profited by being in good company; but the real question was whether the Republicans should elect a fit man to the Senate, or the Democrats send to Washington a corruptionist. The election is seen to have been decided by German and American voters of independence, and they gave victory to the Republicans simply because the Democratic managers had made it impossible for Independents to support their party. The result means not that Ohio rejects Cleveland's civil-service reform policy, nor that the State will vote for a Republican candidate on a bloody shirt platform in 1888, for neither of these questions was at issue; but that the men who held the balance of power are thoroughly disgusted with the McLean school of politics, and will have no more of it.

It is plain that the Election Law of Ohio is in a deplorable state of inefficiency when it is possible for the judges or inspectors to withhold the returns of the city of Cincinnati forty-eight hours after the closing of the polls. If the Republicans have carried the Legislature, it will be their first duty, and they should esteem it their highest privilege, to pass an election law like that of New York, or one equally stringent, which shall provide for the canvassing of the votes and the public declaration of the result before the judges of the election adjourn, and also for the immediate arrest and imprisonment of any judge or clerk who fails of this duty. Election frauds are most commonly prompted and made possible by the withholding of returns in certain precincts until other precincts can be heard from, so that the ballot-box stuffers can find out how much fraud is necessary for their purposes. The most effective safeguard of elections is the simultaneous counting and publication of the returns, giving no time to villains to confer together and prepare their post-election campaigns. The State of Illinois has recently enacted the principal parts of the New York election law as applied to large cities. Ohio can provide for her future security in this way much more effectively than by mobbing the Cincinnati *Enquirer* office, or by lynching a few ballot-box stuffers.

The election in Ohio showed very clearly that the prejudice against the negro which survives in the North is chiefly confined to the foreign element in the population. In Hamilton County, of which Cincinnati composes the greater part, the Republicans put a colored man on their legislative ticket, while the Democrats nominated one of the race on their legislative ticket in Cuyahoga County, of which Cleveland is the seat. The Cin-

cinatti negro was "scratched" more or less everywhere, but suffered most in the Irish and German wards, where he ran so far behind that he is doubtless beaten even if the other candidates on the ticket prove to have been elected. The Cleveland negro in like manner ran far behind in the foreign wards of that city, while in the score of country towns, which are chiefly inhabited by natives, he was within 149 votes of the highest candidate, and in several places was not "scratched" by a single man. It is those classes of the whites which are newest to the privileges of American citizenship that resent most bitterly the admission of blacks to participation in those privileges.

The same rule holds true as to all movements directed against equal rights. The Pacific Coast agitation against the Chinese had its origin in San Francisco, which has the smallest proportion of native-born residents among all our cities, and its fit leader was an Irish immigrant. The recent massacre of Chinamen at Rock Springs, Wyoming, was entirely the work of foreigners, and foreigners who have so little in common with this country that they had not even become naturalized, so that it is a fact, of which we may well feel proud, that not a single American citizen was implicated in the outrage. There was a time, a generation ago, when the catchword "America for the Americans" found a good deal of acceptance among the descendants of the original settlers, but things have changed since then. Nowadays it is the people who represent the original stock that insist most strenuously upon fair play for newcomers, while the man who is loudest in crying that somebody else "must go" from this country is pretty sure to be a man who has only recently come to it himself.

After the Chinese outrages in Wyoming, it is refreshing to find evidence that a healthier public sentiment prevails in some parts of the extreme West. After the Rock Springs massacre last month, attempts were made to start a no less deadly warfare against the Chinese in Oregon and Washington. For a short time there seemed to be some danger of serious trouble, but the peril was soon past, for it was found that the governing forces in those regions were sound. The beginning of an agitation in Seattle, Washington, was promptly followed by the organization of a large committee of the leading men of the place to keep the peace, and threatened troubles in Portland, Oregon, were speedily averted by the evidence that the people would not endure any lawlessness. The *Oregonian*, the leading newspaper in that part of the country, has forcibly demonstrated the folly and absurdity of the "scare" about the Chinese, and declares that the effort to drive them out of the country will fail, "because it is senseless, absurd, and carries with it suggestions of disorder, outrage, and crime." That is the sort of talk which is needed, and it speaks well for the extreme Northwest that it has not been carried away by the craze which has swept so generally over that part of the United States.

General Carr, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, ought either to bridle his

tongue or keep off the stump during the present campaign. If he keeps on in the style of his speech in this city on Wednesday week, a great many thoughtful men will conclude that he will be most useful to his country as a private citizen. He coolly announced on the occasion in question that "he was not there to argue upon any of the questions in this canvass." In that case he ought not to have been there at all. The only good excuse for the appearance of a speaker in this canvass is his willingness to argue on the questions of the canvass. Instead of this, General Carr's sole reference to public affairs was the following:

"Are you willing to be governed by traitors, by men who sought to dissolve the Union? For myself, I am willing to forgive and forget, but I am not willing to condone or to reward traitors, as the President of the United States has been doing ever since he has been in office. It seems to me that Mr. Cleveland, in selecting his Cabinet and the officers of the Government, made a mistake that he did not pick up the roster of the Union army instead of the roster of the rebel army from which to make his selections."

The silliness of this is difficult to describe. There are no technical "traitors" in the United States except such as the law has pronounced traitors; and there are no real traitors except such as are actually engaged in plotting for the overthrow or discredit of the United States Government. If General Carr meant anything by this talk, he must have meant that President Cleveland, and Messrs. Bayard, Manning, Garland, Whitney, Lamar, Vilas, and Endicott are engaged in seeking the ruin of the Government which they have sworn to uphold and administer. This General Carr knows well to be either a deliberate falsehood or a foolish joke. Nothing does more to discredit the Republican party and diminish its chances of getting back to power than gabble of this sort from its leading men. That one of its picked representatives should, in a contest like this now pending in this State, have nothing better to offer by way of informing the judgment of the voters than this bit of bar-room vituperation, must inevitably damage the party with that increasing body of voters on whom the old catchwords have lost their influence. General Carr is not governed by "traitors." He is governed to-day by far honest men, and better patriots, than the Blaines, Chandlers, Robesons, Tellers, Belknaps, Hattons, and Delanos, under whom he so long managed to live very comfortably.

A squad of stump speakers, including Senators Sherman, Logan, Miller, and Evarts, Judge Foraker and Congressman McKinley, of Ohio, is to be sent out by the State Committee presently to arouse the voters in behalf of Davenport. It is announced that Senator Sherman will make one speech and Senator Logan three. If we may be allowed the suggestion, we think it would be the part of discretion for the Committee to be careful where they allow these two orators to make their appearance, unless they talk in a different strain from that of their recent speeches. New York is a very different State from Ohio. We know all about the bloody shirt and the treason-stained saddle of Robert E. Lee here, and nothing that Messrs. Sherman and Logan can tell us will be either new or interesting. If they propose to talk about these things,

it would be wisest to let them loose in remote corners of the State, where the people have seen no newspaper nearer in tone to the present epoch than an occasional copy of the *Weekly Tribune*. In this part of the State thousands of voters are considering mainly the question of good government as it will be affected by the election of either Hill or Davenport, and if they are asked to turn from that and look at the uninteresting relics which Messrs. Sherman and Logan are exhibiting with such grotesque solemnity, they will be likely to make disrespectful remarks.

Senator Logan was in Richmond recently in close consultation with Mahone concerning the Republican campaign, but there is no statement made concerning his intention to take the stump there for the Republican ticket. We hope he will do so, however, for it would be very interesting to see what would happen. Mahone's newspaper organ is claiming support for the Republican ticket on the ground that the Republican members of the Virginia Legislature voted in favor of pensioning rebel soldiers, and the Bourbon members defeated the bill. The Republican platform also favors rebel pensions. Logan's position in the North is, that the Bourbons of the South are rampant with treason, and that in Virginia they are worshipping the "treason-stained saddle" of Robert E. Lee. It would be great fun to see Logan "harmonizing" his views with Mahone's upon the stump.

Mr. Cleveland apparently believes that the business of a President is to supervise the administration of the Federal Government, and not to "run" State elections. The White House has seldom had an incumbent who paid such close attention to the proper duties of an executive, and who was so prompt to exercise his prerogatives when occasion required. There is something refreshing about the summary way in which he brought to book one of his appointees in New Mexico last week. A few months ago the President was persuaded, upon the strength of hearty endorsements, to make William A. Vincent Chief Justice of New Mexico, although it afterward came out that Vincent was concerned in a land controversy in that Territory some time ago, in the course of which he was imprisoned for contempt of court. On Wednesday week news reached Washington that he had appointed "Steve" Dorsey one of the three Commissioners to draw grand and petit jurors for the Territory, although Dorsey notoriously has many disputed land claims pending in the courts, and was thus given the power to pick out his tools as jurors. Upon learning these facts Mr. Cleveland promptly suspended Vincent, and his judicial career is undoubtedly ended. There is no part of the Federal service which needs closer watching than that in the Territories, and an object-lesson such as the President has given in the Vincent case will do an immense amount of good.

We think the question will suggest itself to a large number of the President's friends and supporters why, if it was proper to remove Judge Vincent for appointing Dorsey—and it certainly was proper—it is not also proper to

remove Hedden and Beattie, or at least Hedden, for appointing Sterling. The selection of Sterling for a weighership, after making room for him by the removal of a competent officer, was certainly as gross an abuse of a trust as Judge Vincent's selection of Dorsey for a Commissionership of Jurors. It showed just the same want of judgment, the same obtuseness as to the condition of public opinion and as to the condition of fitness in a public officer, and the same ignorant disregard of the President's policy. If a man who thinks Dorsey is fit to be a Commissioner of Jurors is not fit to be a judge, surely a man who goes straight to a pot house to look for a Custom-house weigher is not fit to be the Collector of a great port.

Mr. Cleveland's idea of conducting the Government upon business principles is being carried out by Mr. Whitney in regard to the book-keeping of the Navy Department. It would be hard to imagine anything more unbusinesslike than the state of things which has existed. Each of the bureaus had its own system of accounts, and there was also a set of books belonging to the branch of the Department known as the Secretary's office, but there was nowhere a central and clearly organized method of book-keeping. The consequence was that the Secretary could only find out how much money had been expended, or how much was still on hand, by sending for his bureau chiefs and securing reports from all of them. Moreover, there was no effective check upon expenditures, since the auditing officers were connected with the Treasury Department, and only discharged their duties after the money had been paid, when there was no way for the Government to recover it in case it had been misspent. Mr. Whitney, soon after assuming charge of the Department, employed an expert accountant to reconstruct these involved and roundabout methods, and a simple system has been substituted, which enables the Secretary to know at any time the exact financial condition of the Department, and prevents any requisition for money from being approved until it has passed through the hands of the accounting officers of the Department and has been checked by them. This is one of those reforms which could hardly have been accomplished short of a revolution in the political control of the Government, so strong is the force of tradition and custom.

The Boston Fish Bureau, embracing the bulk of the capital in New England invested not in fishing but in the fish trade, have issued a circular stating the reasons why an arrangement should be made for reciprocal free trade with Canada in the products of the sea. They say that the opposition to such a policy comes from "one hundred vessel owners." On the other side are all the consumers of salted and smoked fish in the United States, who are mainly people of moderate means, and all the dealers in such fish. They mention another fact not so generally known, viz., that the labor employed in catching these fish is mainly Canadian, and therefore that the usual argument in favor of protecting home labor does not apply, or applies only to a limited extent. Upon this point they say:

"The pretence that protective duties on fish are an encouragement to American fishermen, and the argument that the fisheries furnish a training school for our navy, were long since exploded by the fact that a very large proportion of the men who fish in American vessels are citizens of the British provinces. Hordes of them come here every spring, man our vessels for the fishing season, and return home when it is over. It is estimated that from 50 to 75 per cent. of the men in the Gloucester mackerel fleet are citizens of the Dominion of Canada, and the same is true to a greater or less extent of other fishing ports. It is acknowledged that without them we should be unable to man our fleet. These men have no interest in our country and its institutions, and in event of war with England would be found in the enemy's fleet. Is it fair that we should be taxed for their support, or that a few owners of fishing vessels should reap an advantage obtained at the expense of the great body of consumers of fish in all parts of the country?"

So it appears that the fisheries clauses of the Treaty of Washington, the subject of so much deliberation and painful anxiety, which led to the payment, on our part, of \$5,000,000 in gold to Great Britain, were abrogated, and the whole question was thrown open to a fresh international controversy and a new negotiation, in order to accommodate the interests, or the supposed interests, of one hundred owners of fishing smacks. As to the American sailors employed, it is certain that they will get their living by fishing just the same, whether fish are admitted free of duty or not, and will get just as good wages in the one case as in the other, since they are brought into competition with Canadian fishermen on the decks of their own vessels. Viewed in the light of these facts, the fisheries dispute becomes a glaring case of much ado about nothing.

According to the latest advices, it appears as if Serbia had satisfied Turkey that her armaments were not directed against the Sultan, and that if she should now begin hostilities, they will be directed against Bulgaria, which includes within its new limits a piece of territory claimed by the Servians as part of "old Serbia." In any such conflict King George, of Greece, would probably be compelled by his people to take part, they, too, hating the Bulgarians cordially and longing for a slice of Macedonia. Of course, Turkey could not keep very long out of a mêlée of this kind, but the latest accounts of the condition of her army are so deplorable that it is not likely she could interfere with any effect. It appears clear that, besides the garrison of Constantinople, she has only about 25,000 ill-armed and ill-clothed troops ready for active service, and since the last war nothing has been done to replenish the military stores, or organize a transport or commissariat service. From all this, it is still safe to infer that the Powers will not permit any serious fighting, though King Milan may be carried into a fray of some kind.

The claim of Serbia is for territory which the Berlin conference refused to give her, when setting aside the San Stefano Treaty. It is not likely that the Bulgarians, in their present position of uncertainty over the intentions of Turkey and of the Powers, would be willing to fight, and it is not likely either that just at this juncture the Servians will force a crisis, unless the army has got from under the control of the King more completely than has been supposed. The aim of Serbia

is to obtain her old mediæval boundaries in case there is to be a rearrangement of territory in the Balkans. If she fights now she is very likely to bring on interference which might spoil her game ultimately.

There has been no fighting as yet in the Balkans, and the probability that there will not be increases, no matter how near it may be allowed to come in appearance. All the great Powers know well that they cannot allow any of the combatants to win; that they would have to interfere sooner or later, and consequently that war would be a mere waste of life and treasure. The spectacle of these small principalities, just emerged from barbarism, beginning their national existence with a complete stock of uniformed kings and armies, is a melancholy one for the philosophical observer, but it would be more melancholy still if they were allowed to use them.

Premier Tisza's declarations in the Hungarian House of Representatives in reply to interpellations concerning the Emperor's meeting at Kremsier and the Bulgarian imbroglio, are the only ministerial enunciations regarding those affairs which have yet reached us, and as such are interesting. The meeting, he says, was merely a matter of courtesy, Alexander III. returning Francis Joseph's visit at Skierniewice. Assurances of amity were exchanged and peaceful intentions emphatically expressed. The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a contingency was not spoken of, nor was the possible union of Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia. The revolutionary outbreak in Rumelia, the work of a conspiracy, was a surprise, though the agitation which preceded it was well known. Austria-Hungary recognizes the right of the Porte to maintain and restore in the Balkans, by every means at its disposal, the order of things established by the Treaty of Berlin. If Turkey fails to do it, it will be the duty of the Austro-Hungarian Government so to act, in accord with all the signatory Powers, that affairs shall be settled agreeably to that treaty, as far as possible, a general conflagration be prevented, and the equilibrium created at Berlin maintained. It is the obligation of the signatory Powers so to act. But, barring the right of Turkey, it is not the business of any single Power to intervene by force and arms. Austria-Hungary certainly does not meditate any such thing. Nor is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs conscious of any other Power's inclination to discard its neutrality in case the determination of Turkey to restore the *status quo* should lead to an armed conflict between her and Bulgaria. The signatory Powers have done their best to prevent the revolutionary movement from spreading in any direction. They also agreed, meeting an invitation of the Porte to intervene in an amicable way, that their ambassadors should convene in Constantinople in a preparatory conference for the consideration of the most burning questions. Austria-Hungary has positively no intention to profit by the complication for annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina, or for an advance on Turkish territory. However, should unforeseen events baffle all peaceable efforts and endanger the vital interests of the empire, the Government will know how to guard its freedom of resolution.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, October 14, to TUESDAY, October 20, 1885 inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND some months ago, on the recommendation of Congressman Springer and others, appointed William A. Vincent, of Illinois, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, in place of Judge Axtell, removed. On Wednesday the President suspended Justice Vincent for having appointed Stephen W. Dorsey one of three Commissioners to draw grand and petit jurors for the Territory. The President is determined that no land speculators' ring shall run the affairs of the Territory.

Complete unofficial returns from Ohio give Foraker (Rep.), for Governor, 17,688 plurality. Omitting Hamilton County, the closest analysis that can be made is that the Republicans have elected to the House 58 members, the Democrats 41, doubtful, Stark County. The Senate, omitting Hamilton County, contains Republicans 17, Democrats 16. Hamilton County is in doubt, and can only be determined by the official count.

Governor Hoadly denies having admitted that the Republicans have a majority in the Ohio Legislature. Both parties claim a majority of three on joint ballot. The result probably hinges on Hamilton County, where the official count is proceeding very slowly. Frauds were unearthed in Columbus on Monday. 300 Democratic votes had been added in one district.

The Democratic plans for election frauds in Cincinnati have caused great excitement there, especially among the Germans, and on Thursday night crowds gathered, and open threats were made against John R. McLean, of the *Enquirer*, and other bosses. The *Enquirer* office was under guard of the police.

On complaint of the Cincinnati Committee of One Hundred, Colonel Edwin Hudson, the Chief of Police, was arrested on Saturday, charged with wilfully failing to serve the warrants of arrest which were secured by the Committee against offenders under the Registry Law. The Chief Deputy of the Sheriff's office was also arrested.

Dorman B. Eaton has written a letter fully vindicating the Civil-Service Commission from the charges of partisanship made by the Democratic State Convention of New York.

Mr. Carl Schurz has written a letter on the political outlook in this State, in which he says: "We have to choose between Mr. Davenport and Mr. Hill for the Governorship. Both have been in conspicuous positions which tested their qualities. Mr. Davenport has proved himself a man of ability and high character, thoroughly devoted to his public duties, and in sincere sympathy with those reform movements which aim at the improvement of the public service and the elevation of our whole political life. Mr. Hill has on many occasions proved that he looks upon official power as a means of party service and of personal advancement, regardless of the public interest, and that he is in thorough accord with that class of politicians who do all in their power to obstruct and defeat a healthy reformation of our public concerns, and thus to keep alive those demoralizing practices which for so long a period have degraded our political life and endangered the public welfare. They are both partisans, but Mr. Davenport represents the best tendencies not only in his own, but in both political parties, and Mr. Hill the worst. We have a President who is honestly and earnestly endeavoring to carry out certain reforms of the highest importance. In this endeavor he is embarrassed and obstructed by a very active element in his own party, which insists upon the distribution of the public offices as spoils, upon the organization of the public service as a party machine, and upon breaking down whatever stands in the way in

the shape of laws and regulations or adopted methods and practices. Of this element Mr. Hill is a recognized representative. Now, it is clear that, if Mr. Hill, as a representative anti-reform man, is this year defeated in this important State of New York, in which last year another Democratic candidate was victorious as a representative reformer, the anti-reform element which seeks to baffle the President's efforts will thereby be materially weakened, and the cause of reform will gain new strength. Mr. Hill ought therefore to be defeated."

Timothy J. Campbell was nominated by Tammany and Irving Hall on Saturday night to succeed S. S. Cox in Congress from the Fifth District of New York.

The chief clerk of the Post-office Department says that the contingent fund has been so carefully managed under the present Administration that, for the first time in the history of the Department, Congress will not be called upon to make a deficiency appropriation. There will probably be a surplus of more than \$1,000.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, the carriers in the Free Delivery Postal Service delivered 464,996,842 mail letters, 104,742,598 mail postal cards, 143,406,578 local letters, 78,226,576 local postal cards, 3,187,965 registered letters, 256,054,602 newspapers. They collected 469,858,875 letters, 140,630,704 postal cards, and 83,432,673 newspapers. The total number of pieces handled was 1,744,537,413, or an average per carrier of 400,307. The aggregate cost of the service was \$3,985,952, an average cost of 2.3 mills per piece, or of \$912 90 per carrier.

Lieutenant George M. Stoney, commanding the Northern Alaska Exploring Expedition, reports to the Secretary of the Navy from Pipe Point, August 24, that he has established his winter quarters at Fort Casmas, 330 miles up the Putnam River, the most central point for sledging. He has at the fort ample stores for twenty months. He intended to begin his explorations and surveying at once, working the river until it freezes, and then sledging. He was perfectly fitted out and needed nothing.

Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, has been making some very emphatic representations to the Washington authorities relative to the management of the New York Custom-house. He maintains that there are not less than 100 Republican employees assigned to duty in New Jersey, who take an active part in the politics of that State, in opposition to the Democratic party. He thinks that these clerks should be removed on the ground of offensive partisanship, and has so informed Collector Hedden; but the latter has suggested that it would be necessary to present more serious charges than that a man is politically opposed to the Administration to secure his removal.

The Connecticut Tariff Reform League was organized in New Haven on Wednesday at a private meeting called by Professor William G. Sumner and J. B. Sargent, of New Haven; David A. Wells, of Norwich; James L. Cowles, of Farmington; and A. W. Thomas, of Waterbury. In the call they say: "The undersigned, believing that the time has come when the citizens of Connecticut, irrespective of party, who favor a reform and reduction of our existing tariff, a repeal of our antiquated and absurd navigation laws, and the adoption on the part of the Federal Government of a more liberal commercial policy in its intercourse with foreign nations, should organize for the purpose of disseminating their principles and of making their votes, if need be, potential in State politics." Fifty gentlemen, mostly manufacturers, representing all parts of the State, were present. It is proposed to circulate economic tracts and to hold public meetings throughout the State. J. B. Sargent, New Haven, was elected President.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city on Wednesday Colonel R. C. Clowry, of Chicago, was elected a director in place of Mr.

John Pender, of London, resigned. The lease of the American and Rapid Company's wires, and the sale of the pole yard in Chicago to the city for the purpose of extending a street, were approved.

The street-car troubles broke out afresh in St. Louis on Sunday night, and a riot at Park Avenue and Third Street had assumed alarming proportions when a heavy rain came up and scattered the mob. Several of the mob were slightly injured.

William S. Warner, who secured the most of the funds of the bankrupt firm of Grant & Ward, surrendered himself to Commissioner Shields in this city on Saturday morning, saying that he understood there was a warrant issued against him.

Cardinal McCloskey's funeral services were held in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, in this city, on Thursday morning. It was the most solemn and elaborate ceremonial ever held in a Catholic church in this country. Archbishop Gibbons preached the sermon. The Cardinal was buried in the Cathedral crypt.

Henry W. Shaw, better known as "Josh Billings," the humorist, died in Monterey, Cal., on Wednesday, of apoplexy. He was sixty-seven years of age. His birthplace was Lanesborough, Mass. He led a roving life in his youth, and did not write any of his sketches until he was forty-five years of age. His quaint spelling first attracted attention. He made a great deal of money out of his lectures and almanac.

Mr. Malcolm Hay, ex-First Assistant Postmaster-General, died at his residence in Allegheny on Tuesday morning. Mr. Hay was a prominent lawyer of Allegheny City, and was about forty-three years of age. He had taken an active part in Democratic politics, but had never held political office other than as a member of the Pennsylvania State Constitutional Convention in 1873, until his appointment in the Post-office Department by President Cleveland. As the distributor of fourth-class post-offices he showed an unwillingness to yield to the general demand for spoils, and his resignation, which was compelled by ill-health, was looked upon as a great loss to the public service.

FOREIGN.

Great activity prevailed on Wednesday in military circles throughout Turkey. Troops were hastily armed and equipped for immediate service. The Sultan has determined to fight against a further dismemberment of Turkey, and large bodies of troops are being rapidly concentrated on the frontier at strategic points within easy striking distances of Bulgaria, Greece, and Serbia. The Moslems are enthusiastic, and volunteer in large numbers.

As an outcome of the conference at Constantinople, the Powers have sent a note to Prince Alexander at Sofia, urging him to pacify Rumelia, and warning him that otherwise he will run the risk of losing the union. In any event he must recognize the suzerainty of the Sultan.

A Bulgarian envoy in London gives this interpretation of the warlike movement of Serbian troops toward Sofia, Bulgaria: "King Milan must fight or lose his throne. He applied to Austria for advice, and was told that he might mobilize his army. Now, having done that, he cannot stop. The conclusion is that the present movement is a blind to conceal a sudden attack upon Turkey. The envoy believed war inevitable, and that Turkey would be left by the Powers to fight it out alone."

Servia on Thursday protested against the decision of the ambassadors on the Rumelian question, and began military operations against Bulgaria. A large force of Turkish troops were on Friday ordered to advance in the direction of Nissa.

The ambassadors presented a note to the Porte on Friday, in which they say that further time will have to be afforded them so as to obtain a complete European understanding

respecting the Rumelian difficulty, and advise the Sultan to continue his peaceful policy. They do not, however, dispute the Porte's right to send troops into Rumelia to assert its rights in that province.

The situation in the East again assumed a serious aspect on Monday, owing to the bellicose attitude of Servia. Prince Alexander, after endeavoring to patch up an agreement with King Milan, telegraphed the latter that he intended sending Minister Grekoff to the Serbian Court on a special mission. King Milan declined, however, to receive the mission.

The Bulgarians were on Tuesday reported to be exasperated by Servia's attitude, and resolved to resist any violation of the frontier. War was considered inevitable. Prince Alexander on Tuesday summoned the whole of the national militia in Bulgaria and Eastern Rume-
lia for immediate service.

The Council of Candia, the largest city in Crete, has voted in favor of a union with Greece, but the populace refuse to revolt against the Turkish Government before Greece declares war. The Greeks are wild with enthusiasm. Thirty thousand men of the reserves have been enrolled during five days, and thousands are arriving at Athens from all parts of Greece and the islands in the Ægean Sea. The people are clamoring for war.

The London *Daily News* of Saturday morning, in a powerful editorial, declared that Lord Hartington's leadership of the Liberals is a thing of the past. It said that Mr. Chamberlain is now the leader, and that Lord Hartington has only himself to thank for his retirement. Comparing Mr. Chamberlain's advance in politics with Lord Hartington's decline in influence, the *News* regrets the latter's drag-chain policy. It continues: "If the Whigs wish to retain their influence, they must move forward. They can hardly grudge Mr. Chamberlain the position he has won with his abilities, courage, and sincerity. If the Liberals were all prepared to follow Mr. Chamberlain, things would go on right enough. The country, however, would like to feel more certain of the policy of the Liberals." The article was probably inspired.

Lord Lonsborough has seceded from the Whig party, and will preside at a Tory meeting. Others, it is said, will follow Lord Lonsborough's example. That gentleman, while in favor of a wide extension of suffrage and reform in taxation, is not prepared to adopt the whole of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, as promulgated in his various speeches.

Mr. Chamberlain delivered a brilliant speech on Monday evening before a caucus at Birmingham. He violently assailed Lord Randolph Churchill, whose bright particular star, he said, was now eclipsed by the heavy hand of his master, Lord Salisbury. Lord Randolph's vaunted brilliancy was all gone and only coarse abuse remained. Mr. Chamberlain, amid an outburst of enthusiasm, concluded with a plea for extended liberties and confidence in democracy. He predicted that in the coming elections the Liberals would have the largest majority for half a century. He said he gloried in being abused.

Lord Randolph Churchill spoke at Kings-Lynn on the same evening. He advised a reduction of the school fee to a penny a week for purely elementary education. On the general questions he said: "If you want guided programmes, go to the Liberals; if you want good government and prudent progress, then I earnestly recommend the great landed interest to close its ranks and support the Conservative party."

Seven hundred unemployed workmen in Birmingham on Tuesday marched to the residence of Mr. Chamberlain. When they arrived they found the house surrounded by policemen. After a consultation, a deputation of three of the unemployed men were admitted to see Mr. Chamberlain. They detailed their grievances, and flatly accused Mr. Chamberlain of making a row with the wealthier

classes to alienate sympathy for the suffering poor for personal political aggrandizement. Mr. Chamberlain refused to attend the meeting at the Town Hall in aid of the Distress Fund. The men then returned to their place of meeting, howling against Mr. Chamberlain.

Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India, has acceded to a request for a searching inquiry into the affairs of India, apart from questions of policy.

British troops are massing in the direction of Burmah. The London *Telegraph* asserts that the Government has given the Earl of Dufferin carte blanche to act as occasion may require.

King Theebaw, of Burmah, has answered the communication sent by the Chief Commissioner for British Burmah, in accordance with instructions from the Indian Government, with reference to the dispute between the Burmese Government and the Bombay and Burmah Trading Association. The King replied in an arrogant and insulting manner, and refused to discuss the claim of the trading company with the Indian Government.

An ultimatum has been sent to the King, asking him to reduce the claim against the company and the restrictions against English traders, and to accept a British resident at Mandalay. Gunboats have been ordered to Rangoon to await orders to enforce the Government's demands by a demonstration at Mandalay. The annexation of Upper Burmah has been practically decided upon by the British Government.

Anarchy prevails in Burmah. A very hostile feeling is shown toward all foreigners and a general massacre is feared. The Italian Consul at Mandalay has been threatened with imprisonment.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, Special British Envoy, and the Porte have signed the protocol respecting the Government of Egypt.

Field Marshal the Right Hon. Hugh Henry Rose, Baron Strathnairn, is dead. He was born in 1803. He succeeded Lord Clyde as Commander-in-chief in India, and directed the amalgamation of the Queen's forces with the armies of the late East India Company, reforming many old-standing abuses. In 1865 he resigned and took command of the British forces in Ireland. He was raised to the peerage as Baron Strathnairn in 1866, and was advanced to the rank of Field Marshal in 1877.

Thomas Davidson, the English scientist, is dead, at the age of sixty-eight. His researches were principally connected with geology and paleontology. His large work on "British Fossil Brachiopoda," in five quarto volumes, is considered one of the most complete monographs ever published. He has also published eighty scientific papers.

The Recorder, in charging the jury in London on Monday in relation to the Armstrong abduction case, urged them to return true bills against the prisoners for abduction, conspiracy, and indecent assault, stating that the motives alleged by the accused were not a legal defence. The Grand Jury accordingly on Tuesday found a true bill against Mr. Stead, editor of the *Pull Mall Gazette*, and the other prisoners.

The action of Mr. Ross Winans, the Baltimore millionaire, who owns an extensive deer park in Northern Scotland, in closing a roadway on his property so angered the people in that vicinity that they mobbed and stoned him on Sunday last. Mr. Winans has offered a reward of £500 for the capture of the culprits.

The second ballots for Members of the French Chamber of Deputies on Sunday passed off quietly. It is believed that the new Chamber will comprise 265 Conservatives and 391 Republicans or Radicals. The Republicans polled 61,000 votes in Paris and the Conservatives 31,000. The last Chamber contained 462 Republicans and 95 Conservatives.

The French Conservatives accuse the Republican prefects of intimidation during the

recent elections. The Brisson Ministry will not resign, though several members of it, who failed of reelection, have already resigned.

President Grévy, of France, has officially announced that he will enter the coming contest for the Presidency of that country.

Admiral Miot, commander of the French forces in Madagascar, has been recalled for disobeying an order of the War Office in fighting the Hovas on the 10th of September last. The French Government is treating with the Hovas for a peaceful settlement of the difficulty through the Italian Consul at Tananarivo.

There were forty-two deaths from cholera in Spain on Monday. At Palermo, Italy, on the same day there were forty-four new cases and twenty-one deaths.

A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at Palermo on Thursday morning. The disturbance caused a three-story house to fall, burying its occupants beneath the debris. Eight corpses were recovered.

The Italian Government has received advices confirming the report of the death of Osman Digna. After his death the rebels scattered, but continued to fight bravely. The march of the Abyssinians to Kassala has been checked.

The long continued arbitrary policy of King Christian of Denmark in refusing to dismiss the Estrupp Cabinet in compliance with a vote of Parliament, and levying alleged unconstitutional taxes because Parliament refused to vote the Budget, has led, so read an alarming despatch on Tuesday morning, to a number of serious riots and imposing demonstrations in Copenhagen against the King and the Estrupp Ministry. The people seem determined that their representatives in Parliament shall have some voice in the affairs of the Government, and have become so threatening in their demands that the King has ordered the garrison of Copenhagen to be largely reinforced. These popular manifestations are general throughout Denmark. It is expected that a state of siege will be declared, and it is feared that a revolution will ensue if the King persists in refusing the concessions asked by Parliament. Later news throws doubt on these representations.

The British steamer *Greyhound*, trading locally in Chinese waters, has arrived at Hong Kong, and her second officer reports that a daring attempt was made by Chinese pirates to capture the vessel. The captain of the *Greyhound* was inveigled on board a pirate ship, and was killed. The pirates then attempted to seize the *Greyhound*, and a desperate fight ensued, in which the other officers and the engineers of the latter vessel were badly wounded. The *Greyhound* put on a full head of steam and escaped.

The Amir of Afghanistan has rejected indirect overtures from Russia, and remains loyal to England.

It is understood in London that Riel's death sentence will be commuted to life-long servitude.

The Arctic steamer *Alert* arrived at Halifax on Sunday from Hudson's Bay, bringing fourteen of the eighteen observers who spent the past fifteen months at stations along the shores of Hudson's Strait and Bay, having been sent by the Dominion Government to take observations of temperature, movements of ice, etc., so as to determine the great question of opening up to American and Canadian north-western traffic the Hudson's Bay route to Europe. Captain Gordon, commander of the vessel, is confirmed in the opinion that the whole route is feasible for navigation four months of the year by properly built and equipped steamers, and it is simply a question whether the opening up of the route with such a short season of navigation will pay, in competition with existing routes.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, the Canadian Government has spent over \$250,000 on immigration. Assisted immigration since 1889 has cost Canada about \$1,500,000.

SINCERITY IN POLITICS.

THERE is one part of Mr. Schurz's letter on the approaching election in this State which particularly deserves the attention of Republican politicians. He says: "The professions of Republican politicians in favor of civil-service reform would deserve and receive more confidence if, while censuring real mistakes or violations of correct principle, they proved themselves at the same time willing to encourage with just recognition all the good that is done and all the honest efforts that are made in the right direction, no matter under what party auspices." This is important because, if there be one thing more than another which has produced and is strengthening Mugwumpism and loosening the old political ties, it is the weariness of voters of an independent turn with partisan denunciation, or "arraignment," as it is called. The young generation who have not inherited the hates and prejudices created by the anti-slavery struggle and the war, are applying to politics the common sense which governs them in the transaction of their private business, and out of this has grown the demand for that application of business methods to the work of government which is known as "civil-service reform." Civil-service reform, in fact, is neither more nor less than the infusion of rationality into the transaction of public business; and rationality in the transaction of business means also rationality in talking about business.

Now the talk of politicians about their opponents has long ceased to be rational. It was not rational to maintain, as Republican orators and writers did in the last campaign, that the Democratic party, containing nearly half the voters, was made up of traitors and thieves, whose main objection in trying to get possession of the Government was to break it up and rob the Treasury, or to lay prodigious taxes on themselves for the purpose of compensating a few thousand Southern slaveholders. It was not rational to maintain that no Democrat was a patriot, or cared for the safety, honor, or welfare of his country. It was not rational to assert that every Democrat who, like Tilden and Cleveland, attempted in any public office to effect any reform, was doing so from vile motives, or as a cover for some scheme of public wrong or private gain. It was not rational to assert that everybody, no matter what his character or antecedents, who asked for a change or revision of the tariff, was paid for so doing by foreigners and had no convictions of his own on the subject. It is not rational, either, to proclaim, in every party newspaper article and party platform, that the opposite party is, in everything it does, aiming at public ruin. Anybody who talked in this way down in Wall Street, or in any other haunt of business men, would be considered a lunatic. If a man were to go about from office to office maintaining on every possible occasion that any large body of apparently respectable men, who paid their debts, and supported their families by diligence and industry, devoted all their leisure time to schemes of villany, and played the hypocrite whenever they commended honesty, or truthfulness, or decency, he would be treated as a crank, and people would

soon get chary of making contracts with him. Yet this is exactly what party newspaper editors and party orators constantly do about their political opponents. The "arraignment" planks in party platforms, in fact, read like the compositions of a man who has been demented by long brooding over a grievance, so utterly opposed are they to all our experience of human nature and of human affairs. Society in America could not hold together for six months if the Democrats were as bad as the Republicans annually declare them to be, or if the Republicans were as bad as the Democrats annually declare them to be.

Now the younger generation of voters is getting very tired of this stuff. When they "talk politics" they want to talk it in the language of ordinary life and business, saying what they mean and meaning what they say. They see very clearly that the Democratic half of the American people is not made up of criminals and traitors, and that there are a great many men in it animated by patriotic impulses, and capable of striving for the public good and of effecting solid reforms. They see in Mr. Cleveland one of these men. Like all his Republican predecessors—like Lincoln, like Grant, like Hayes, and like Garfield and Arthur—he is not perfect. He occasionally makes mistakes; he is occasionally deceived by false testimony and bad advice. He now and then yields to considerations of party expediency, though in a far less degree than any man who has occupied his place within the last half century. They see all this, and are willing to say it and have it said. But they see also that he has done a great number of things in the interest of reform; that he has made a large number of excellent appointments, and has refrained from making a vast number of removals which Republican usage would have fully justified him in making; and that he has in a hundred ways, some small, some great, fostered and encouraged the idea that public office is a public trust, and that public business should be transacted in the same manner as private business. Consequently, when they find Republican orators and writers picking out the bad things the President has done and ignoring the good ones, or maintaining that the good ones are only a disguise for bad ones, and that his whole public career has been a piece of hypocrisy, and that he and his Cabinet are mainly occupied with designs against the public peace, and credit, and security, they get sick and disgusted. They refuse to believe that this senseless and perpetual "arraignment" indicates any real interest in reform at all. They conclude that a writer or speaker who cannot see that Cleveland has made any good appointments whatever, or has done anything to break up administrative abuses, cannot be himself a reformer, and does not know reform when he sees it. They demand, in fact, as proof of sincerity, from every man who makes a display of reforming zeal, a full and frank recognition of such reforms as are made, no matter who makes them, and encouragement of everybody who makes them, no matter to what party he belongs. A Republican who cannot bear to have the Post-office or Custom-house improved by a Democrat may be a good Re-

publican, but to call him a reformer is an abuse of language. The disposition of the rising generation is, in fact, to consider him both a humbug and a bore.

WHY PROHIBITION DOES NOT PROHIBIT.

THE *Evening Post* prints a long-delayed letter from Mr. Neal Dow, explaining why prohibition has not proved as great a success in the State of Maine as its friends could wish, but denying that it has proved as great a failure as its enemies maintain. His theory is a very old and familiar one, which has done much service in defence of laws that were not enforced, viz., that the law would work very well if it were not for the opposition of bad men. It is true, for instance, he admits, that in Bangor prohibition does not prohibit; but why? Simply because the people of that city "are peculiar":

"The moral and religious tones there are very low. Fifty years ago there was a great land speculation in Maine, of which Bangor was the centre. Many men of bad character became very rich and influential there, and by their example they poisoned the moral and religious character of the people, the virus remaining there to this day. By common consent of the churches, and the influential people of the city, including parsons and deacons, the grog-shops are permitted to run openly in defiance of the law and in violation of the official oath of Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriff, and his deputies, the City Marshal, and the policemen, the condition being that the Paddies, the Macs, the O's, and the rest of them shall vote the Republican ticket, which they do."

Here we see that the statute is not executed because the whole community, including the parsons and deacons, agree to make it a dead letter. The very officials charged on their oaths with its execution refuse to execute it.

Bangor is, however, not the only example of the futility of the law. Says Mr. Dow:

"The actual condition of the matter in Maine is this: In every city in the State under Republican government, there is an alliance, either open or implied, between the grog-shops and the Republican bosses, who are in desperate competition with the Democratic party for the rum vote of the State. In not one of these cities is the law enforced, except by private citizens, with no help from the officials, all whose influence is exerted to screen the violators of the law."

In Portland—a Republican city—at the last municipal election, we overthrew the Republican bosses because they were in open league with the grog-shops, electing a Democratic administration by a large majority, and in two weeks every grog-shop in the city was shut up. From the Republican Mayors, Sheriffs, and Marshals down to the Governor, all seem to be following the policy of protecting the liquor traffic, against the Constitution and against the homes of the people. In Maine we had a popular vote whereby prohibition was put into our Constitution by a majority of 47,075—the affirmative vote being within a small fraction three times larger than the negative vote, the majority being twice larger than was ever before given in Maine for any party or for any proposition. Notwithstanding that, the Republican bosses pursue the policy of protecting and fostering the grog-shops."

The Republican party, in Maine, be it remembered, as elsewhere, is supposed to contain more of the intelligence of the population than any other, and more of the liquor-hating portion than any other, and yet, whenever it is in power, all its officials, Governors, Mayors, Sheriffs, and Marshals, get rapidly into a league with the grog-shop keepers, and allow them to violate the law with impunity. In the country districts, Mr. Dow says, this state of things does not exist: the grog shops are shut up, and a generation has grown up which knows nothing of them. This may be true, but has

a generation grown up which knows nothing of secret tipping and soaking on smuggled liquor? On this point he is unfortunately silent, and probably because he has nothing to say. He says "half a million will cover all the cost of the liquor smuggled into the State and sold in violation of the law." But what does he know of this? What can he know? The testimony of those who have resided in country districts in Maine of late years, and have been brought much in contact with the farmers and mechanics, points to the clandestine consumption of a vast quantity of liquor, and the growth of that most objectionable and deadly of all forms of drinking, private, solitary guzzling, from a secret bottle or demi-john.

Mr. Neal Dow is apparently unconscious what a powerful weapon the admissions of his letter put into the hands of the anti-Prohibitionists. It is a virtual confession that "Prof. Fisk P. Brewer, an old but converted Prohibitionist, who has been ably arguing against it in the last *New Englander*, is right in his position that prohibition requires for its successful enforcement the use of "government operations and methods of a sort" to which the English race will never submit. The history of the movement in all parts of this country proves clearly that although it is possible, owing to the almost equal strength of the two great parties, for the Prohibitionists every now and then to procure the passage of stringent legislation, they can never get it enforced on a large scale in the places in which it is most needed. Nothing is easier than to stop or greatly reduce the liquor traffic in country districts, where public opinion is strong enough to dispense with the aid of police. But as soon as the experiment is tried in the large cities and densely-populated districts, where opinion acts feebly, and the work of repression has to be done by the arm of the law, then it fails, and its advocates admit, as Neal Dow does, that it fails miserably.

He says the reason of this is that the officers of the law will not do their duty, and the people behind them do not insist on their doing it. This is simply another way of saying that the law is of no use because the wicked resist it. We must remind Mr. Dow, however, that the first requisite of a good law is that it shall be so framed and so supported that the wicked cannot resist it. The framers of a prohibitory law have to take the wicked into account. A law which cannot be enforced is indeed no law at all: it is simply a wish or an aspiration. What is needed for Maine, for instance, is an act which even "the churches and influential people" of the cities cannot set at defiance, and which can stop selling liquor not only where very few people want to buy it, but where a great many want to buy it. Nothing can be more unfortunate and mischievous than the habit into which politicians fall only too readily of passing laws which they never mean to enforce, as bunkum to satisfy a small body of voters. The Prohibitionists have fostered this habit more than any other class of voters. Its direct result is to bring all law into contempt, to make law-breaking seem a light matter, and to infuse into party plat-

forms and speeches every year a larger and larger share of humbug and unreality.

THE APPRECIATION OF GOLD.

THE discussion started by Mr. Goschen and taken up by Mr. Giffen relative to the "appreciation of gold," and now going on in England and the United States, possesses much scientific interest apart from its relations to the silver question. Both Mr. Goschen and Mr. Giffen are of the opinion that there has been in late years an appreciation of gold in obedience to the law of supply and demand—that is, that the supply of this metal has fallen off relatively to the demand, or that the demand has increased relatively to the supply. They reach this conclusion from a study of the course of the general prices of commodities, which has unquestionably been downward during the past fifteen years, although there was a temporary advance during the "boom" period of 1879-1882.

There is, perhaps, no question in political economy more intricate—none the data of which are more elusive—than this. The influence of other causes than gold scarcity to bring prices to a lower level is everywhere apparent. Take for example the article of steel, the cost of which the Bessemer and the Gilchrist-Thomas processes have reduced, within ten or twelve years, from \$100 per ton to \$25 per ton. The lessened cost of this article has had a tremendous and world-wide influence upon the prices of all articles which need to be transported, and there is hardly any article of commerce which does not need to be transported a greater or less distance. The compound engine for ocean steamers came into use about the same time, cheapening the cost of sea transportation in nearly as great a ratio as the Bessemer rail lessened that upon land. The two together brought a vast amount of fertile and hitherto virgin territory under the plough, which could not have been cultivated otherwise—that is, they caused the supply of agricultural products to be increased in all the markets of the world, and by consequence the prices of the same to be lessened. Other inventions and improvements more nearly related to agriculture have contributed to the same end, so that the prices of cereals, and latterly those of meats and dairy products, have been forced downward simultaneously with those of all manufactured goods. The progress of invention, its illimitable scope and its resistless power over prices, is universally perceived, but how much it has contributed to lower prices we have no measuring rod to determine accurately. We can only say that before reaching any conclusion on the supposed "appreciation of gold" these things must be taken into account. So also must be taken into account the introduction of new agencies, grouped together under the general name of "banking facilities," which enable mankind to dispense with the use of gold. One of the most potent of these is the telegraph, by means of which transfers of money and exchanges of property are now effected in a single day between countries on opposite sides of the globe. Mr. Mulhall, in a recent article in the *Contemporary Review*, shows that the use of bank checks in London and New York has increased since the year 1850 twelve times faster than the ocean-borne commerce

of England and America has grown in the same period of time.

It is clear from what has been said that we want a definition of the phrase "appreciation of gold." It cannot mean the same thing as depreciation of goods, since other and most potent causes are at work to lower prices, apart from the gold supply. It is safe to say, for instance, that the price of steel would have fallen nearly or quite as much as it has fallen, even if the gold supply had kept up to the standard of 1848-60, when the rich placers of California and Australia were pouring their treasures into the lap of commerce. It is begging the question altogether to say that because general prices have fallen there must be a shortage of gold. The truth is, that there is now three times as much gold in the commercial world as there was at the beginning of the present century, yet general prices have fallen about 50 per cent. The supposed rule does not work. Has the demand for gold increased? There is no evidence to show such a state of things, for to effect the growth of commerce we have the vastly greater growth of the substitutes for gold which commerce has invented. Commodities formerly exchanged for gold are now exchanged for each other by bank agencies to an ever-increasing and almost limitless extent.

To ascertain whether there have been within the last hundred years such variations of general prices as may without doubt be ascribed to the greater or less amount of the precious metals, we shall naturally look first at the period immediately following the gold discoveries in California and Australia. There is a striking difference among English statisticians on this question. The matter is carefully examined in the sixth volume of Tooke's *History of Prices*, and the conclusion is stated that although the annual supply of gold in 1856 and the four preceding years had been fourfold greater than it had been in 1848 and previously, and although the addition to the metallic circulation of the leading commercial nations had been more than one-third of the preëxisting stock, yet the range of general prices had not been at that date (1857) noticeably influenced in England. Mr. Mulhall, in his article already cited, allows a small advance in general prices in the decade 1851-60 over the preceding decade—not more than 6 per cent., as against 33 per cent. of increase in the metallic money of the world. Even this small rise of prices he does not attribute to the increase of the money supply. On the other hand, Professor Jevons, in his paper read to the Statistical Society in 1865, holds that there was a rise of prices, in consequence of the new gold, somewhere between 11 and 21 per cent., probably nearer the latter than the former figure.

It is quite certain that there have been variations in general prices, comparing one decade with the next succeeding one, during the present century, much greater than any discoverable variation in the decade, or the two decades, following the Californian and Australian gold discoveries. Therefore we cannot affirm that the slight change which was then perceived was due to the new gold. There has been a pretty steady decline in prices from 1820 to the present time, which was interrupted during the twenty years following the new gold discoveries. If the admission is made that the increment of new

gold, which, between 1850 and 1870, nearly doubled the preëxisting stock of that metal, arrested for the time being a persistent decline of prices due to the cheapening processes of machinery and invention and improved facilities of transportation, this is all that can be safely affirmed. All the world is striving to put goods into the market at lower prices. That is what every farmer and manufacturer, every railway and steamship, every inventor and artificer, is striving to do, and what they strive to do they actually accomplish. There is no evidence that commerce requires an increment of the stock of gold proportioned to an increment of commercial transactions, or any increment at all. There is abundant evidence that forces are at work to reduce prices—have been at work from the dawn of civilization, and never more actively than now—which no possible gold supply could counteract.

OVERPRESSURE IN SCHOOLS.

DOCTOR HERTEL, whose book upon this subject has just been published by Macmillan, instituted an inquiry into the state of health of the school-children of the better classes in Copenhagen, which, for thoroughness of method and reliability of results, outranks all investigation yet made upon this important subject. This inquiry took place in the autumn, when children were fresh from vacation. Failures to answer any questions of his extended list were thrown out instead of being set down (as most might have been) as cases of ill health. If the disorders were very slight, or even too imperfectly described to come under his headings, they were also disregarded; so that his percentages must be regarded as very moderate. He found that about one-third of all school-boys were suffering from some more or less serious chronic complaint. In the mixed schools 18 per cent. enter sickly, and in the third school year the number of sickly boys is about doubled, while in the second classical class over 41 per cent. were sickly. Especially worthy of note is the sudden increase in the proportion of feeble boys when they reach the age of about twelve and one-half, due, as Doctor Hertel no doubt rightly conjectures, to the development of manhood which begins then. The complete change which the whole organism then undergoes is "preceded by a short period of greater delicacy than usual, with greater susceptibility to unfavorable external influences." Doctor Kotelmann has shown that while from nine to twelve years of age boys grow about five and one-half inches in height and increase nineteen pounds in weight, and between seventeen and twenty years they grow in height but two and one-half inches and in weight twenty-three pounds, the triennial period of from thirteen to sixteen is marked by a growth of nine and one-half inches in height and an increased weight of forty-four pounds. During this latter period the entirely artificial condition which school life involves in the habits and feelings of the child is, in the author's opinion, the chief cause of the alarming invalidism his tables show.

With girls the case is still worse, although their schools are exempt by law from state examination, and the courses of study are more elective and the freedom of individual scholars more complete. Twelve per cent. enter school, and 61 per cent. emerge from it, more or less sickly. Before puberty the most common ailment of both sexes is scrofula, and after that period, anæmia, nervousness, headache, frequent nose-bleeding, with great and constant increase of eye diseases. In all these returns the number of cases exceeds the total number of sickly children, for no

account is taken of the many cases in which the invalid children are suffering from more than one complaint. Although no comparison can be instituted with children who do not go to school, because attendance is enforced by law, no other important factor can be found adequate to explain the deterioration of health; and the author concludes that it is "an established fact that the school as now conducted, with all the concomitants of school life, undoubtedly exercises a pernicious influence upon the health of the child."

In a long introduction, Dr. J. Crichton-Browne, of England, complains of Doctor Hertel's moderation in view of the "juvenile serfdom" he describes, and thinks very radical changes needed if the Danes are to remain a vigorous and healthy people. In England overpressure falls not on all alike, but chiefly on clever children, who are forced forward to win scholarships, etc.; and, with some "difference of incidence," Doctor Hertel's observations will apply to still other countries. The stimulus of competition and the worry of examination, provoking boys, whatever they are trained to, to be something better, and to think it a disgrace to die where they are born, Ruskin calls "the most entirely and directly diabolic of all the countless stupidities into which the British nation has been of late betrayed by its avarice and irreligion." There are many teachers "so possessed by the demon of education," and so "professionally nearsighted," that they claim the almost exclusive right to the child's time, so that he has no opportunity to pursue privately studies that may especially attract him, and no chance for independent growth. Thus, many students come up to colleges and universities with so little knowledge of their own interests and powers that it is almost a matter of chance what branches they take up. Long before a child's capabilities can be known, parents with false views of life and of school, and perhaps not without vanity and cupidity, not only allow but sometimes encourage teachers to overpress their children, and sow seeds of suffering and incapacity. The narrowness of mind and weakness of character, the paucity of information and slowness of intellect shown by so many originally bright boys after long years of expensive schooling, the long period of listlessness and perhaps depression, the "loss of that keen interest in life which even healthy young animals should feel," are the too common symptoms of that nervous exhaustion, impaired nutrition, poverty of blood, imperfect appetite and sleep which is distinctively school-bred. The case is always worst of all with girls, who feel emulation and the dangerous thrill of success or failure more than boys. They are more susceptible to all these psychical disturbances which Ross tells us are likely to exercise a more and more predominant influence in the production of disease as civilization advances. The highest functions of the nervous system are latest evolved and the earliest to decay; and it is precisely to these that the strain is applied. The brain, we are told, is made up of explosive material, the explosiveness of which may be increased or diminished; and it is the brains of girls that are more likely to become over-excitable. True education, especially of girls, which is the great want of our time, must be first of all hygienic.

The ignorance of teachers on this subject is appalling. Many reported their schools to Dr. Hertel as exceptionally healthy, and were indignant at the least suspicion to the contrary, when a careful examination revealed that one-third of all their pupils were really sickly. They do not realize that without a good appetite for a hearty breakfast, and a solid sleep of eight or nine hours, children are drawing upon their constitutional reserves in being in school at all, because the activity of

nutrition is suffering to a degree often irreparable, the nervous system is slowly taking on neurotic habits, and bodily growth being reduced below what it would naturally be. "We must," says Dr. Hertel, "put aside all illusions, and openly confess that the present generation of young girls is weakly, anæmic, and nervous to an extraordinary degree. The nervous and anæmic young people of the present day need much more considerate treatment than has hitherto been accorded them if there is to be any prospect of deriving from the future generations physically and mentally strong." He also describes a home under the guardianship of mothers thus enfeebled by excessive school work, and agrees with Dr. Hasse's characterization of phases of insanity due to overpressure.

The state of things in the Danish schools, it should be distinctly said, is probably worse than in most European States, both as regards the number of hours of work and the hygienic environment of school children; and our author's conclusions, which we have tried to give as far as possible in his own phraseology, do not apply as forcibly in the United States. When we reflect, however, on the mere incipency of sanitary science among us, the indifference with which attempts to place our schools under the control of such sanitarian experts as we have encounters, and the violent opposition to all plans for shortening school hours, it is obvious that we, too, are in real and grave danger.

Among the remedies suggested are a reduction of the number of studies, an intermission of a few minutes each hour, a decided reduction of work from the thirteenth to the fifteenth year, especially for girls, with increased attention to bodily development; the avoidance of all that causes even temporary "nervousness," and, for children of the better classes, more exposure and less petting and less society. Special care is required in schools of superior grade. "A lad of eighteen ought not, as a rule, to go to school any more"; and Doctor Pilger adds, after much special attention to the subject, "It is a matter of fact that within the last few decades a considerable proportion of the youth at our high schools [in Germany] has mentally and morally degenerated to a great extent." A health-record book for each pupil filled up by the family doctor, parent, and teacher; an eight or seven o'clock opening of school, as in Sweden, with correspondingly early close, and more physiological systems of gymnastics are also recommended. Since the publication of Doctor Hertel's book the Danish Government has officially reinvestigated the subject with still greater thoroughness, and tabulated reports of nearly 30,000 children, with results which confirm Doctor Hertel's in nearly every particular.

The decrease of country population, the increasing haste and excitement of city life, the increasing demand of extensive at the cost of intensive education, the universal demand for luxury and pleasure—all favor precocity and make a simple, quiet, healthful life for childhood increasingly hard. To keep our 500,000,000 brain cells all in good tune, especially if we are brain workers (who perform, according to the recent estimate of a physiologist, about eight times as much mental work as a manual laborer), requires more rest and more sleep; a late, if not an artificially retarded, development; frequent holidays and vacations; an only moderate interest in romance or in theology; no enforced music lessons, for piano practice is sometimes the direct cause of nervousness in girls; restraint of the fatal inclination of nervous children to associate with others with like defects of temperament; the inculcation of the existence of other and higher objects of endeavor than money. In a word, the teachers of to-day must study long and hard the wider and more ethical bearings of their voca-

tion, to make the school a moralizing and not an insidiously demoralizing agency, if the hold our educational systems have laboriously secured upon public confidence is to be longer maintained and justified.

ENGLAND: THE PARTY PROGRAMMES.

LONDON, October 9, 1885.

As was perhaps to be expected, the truce between parties which followed the close of the Parliamentary session was a very short one. Within three weeks Lord Hartington had taken the stump, and he was soon followed by Mr. Chamberlain and Sir W. Harcourt. Mr. Chamberlain has been incessantly active, speaking in London, in the north of England, in Scotland, and has in fact—partly by his own aggressive energy, partly by the help of the Tories, who now direct most of their fire upon him—fairly won his way to the most prominent position, after Mr. Gladstone, in the ranks of his party. The Radicals, whose views he proclaims, are becoming more and more numerous and powerful, and will constitute at least two-thirds of the Liberal party in the next Parliament. Still, they are not the whole party, and therefore Mr. Chamberlain could not be deemed the authoritative exponent of the Liberal programme. It is to Mr. Gladstone that the right of speaking for all belongs, and his manifesto, issued on September 19 in the form of an address to the electors of the county of Edinburgh, is now the official platform of the Opposition, almost as much as if it had been adopted, as in America, by a national party convention.

Such a platform is a comparatively new thing in our politics, and it is another mark of the extent to which statesmen address their reasonings directly to the electors, instead of, as formerly, simply standing on their general merits and party character, and reserving argument for the House of Commons. No doubt platforms will be the rule in future. But there is a special reason for their importance at this crisis. There is no one issue on which the general election turns. The late Government fell upon a minor question, in an accidental way. The present Government has done little, in its four months of power, for which it can be arraigned. Both parties appeal to the nation, not so much in respect of past performances as of services to be rendered in the future; and neither has up till now been at all clear about what those future services are to be. The Liberals had not agreed what they should propose, nor the Tories what they should resist. Both felt that for the two millions of new electors there must be prepared a new bill of fare, and that it ought to contain something striking, something taking—something, in short, worthy of the occasion. But as most of the old questions have been used up, while new questions have ripened slowly, it was not easy even for the party of change to prepare a list of reforms which should attract the newly admitted working class, without alienating the sober upper and middle classes. Some of Mr. Chamberlain's propositions had alarmed these last, and at one moment a split between him and the moderate Liberals seemed imminent.

To avert such a split and give his whole party a flag to which they can rally, was the function of Mr. Gladstone's declaration of principles. It is a long document, longer even than his famous election manifesto of 1874; yet not diffuse, for it deals with a great variety of subjects, and upon all of them goes deeper than the oratorical commonplaces one expects at election times. It has that remarkable and characteristic feature of all Mr. Gladstone's writing and speaking—a large flexibility of expression, which ordinary readers find at first sight vague, but which has

plainly not been vague to the writer, and is found, when analyzed, to convey, or at least to indicate, a much wider significance than it had appeared to bear. He is charged sometimes with obscurity, sometimes with over-subtlety, sometimes even with a wish to mislead; but the explanation lies partly, no doubt, in the habits of caution which a long official life has formed, yet mainly in the constitution of his mind, which takes the whole of a subject into its comprehensive view, and strives to express at once the leading principles and the various limitations under which those principles must be applied. In his present address, besides a vindication of and apology for the policy of his Ministry from 1880 till last June, there are contained declarations of policy as to four questions ripe for treatment, and three others belonging to the more remote future. He promises to deal forthwith with the procedure of the House of Commons, with local government and taxation, with the reform of the land laws, with the registration of Parliamentary voters. He discusses the reconstitution of the House of Lords, the proposal to disestablish the Established Churches of England and Scotland, the demand that elementary education should be made universally gratuitous, indicating his opinion upon all these points, which, however, he conceives to be beyond the scope of his own political action, which can hardly last for many years more. Finally, he intimates, as regards Ireland, that he is prepared to pursue the policy of largely increasing the liberty of self-government in local matters—a liberty which is to be limited only by the necessity for maintaining "the supremacy of the Crown, the unity of the Empire, and all the authority of Parliament necessary for the conservation of that unity."

Sufficient time has now elapsed since the publication of this manifesto to enable its effects to be estimated. The first, and for the moment the most important, has been to save the harmony of Liberal leaders and the militant unity of the Liberal party. Lord Hartington, whose intellect is rather solid and sensible than creative, had said little to feed the hopes or touch the sentiment of the masses. Mr. Chamberlain had put forward bold schemes of policy, but some of them alarmed cautious men, and had provoked keen criticism from persons occupying the detached yet influential position of Mr. Goschen. Mr. Gladstone's four practical proposals had the merit of being at once constructive, practical, and yet moderate. They furnish a ground on which both Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen may stand, so both these eminent men have hastened to declare their adhesion to the Middlethian programme, while the one claims his right to go somewhat beyond it, and the other to examine the details which it may involve. As the Tories have been reckoning all through upon a split in the Liberal ranks, the effect of this rally to the old flag, borne by the old leader, is for the moment immense. Even those who think that a schism must soon come, that when Mr. Gladstone retires, his successors will, like the generals of Alexander the Great, celebrate his departure with bloody battles, are glad that they can stand shoulder to shoulder under his leadership once more, and secure a majority at least for the opening of the new Parliament.

The second thing to be noted regarding the manifesto is the studied reserve and large admission of possible solutions in the language which Mr. Gladstone uses regarding Ireland and the Parnellite claim for a separate legislature. He was, of course, bound to insist—every English statesman must insist—on maintaining the unity of the British Empire and the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament. But there is nothing in his phrases inconsistent with the creation in Ireland of a central national council or parlia-

ment subordinate to that of the three kingdoms. I do not say that he contemplates such a solution. Its difficulties are obvious, and one of them is that there is little ground for hope that such a solution would be accepted by the Nationalist party. But he does not repudiate it; he even admits the claim of Ireland to a somewhat larger measure of local self-government than it is proposed, by the approaching reforms, to confer upon the various parts of Great Britain.

There remains, in the third place, his expression of opinion on the question of established churches. It is an intimation, guarded but distinct, of his belief that the time will come when religious establishments will cease. That time, he thinks, will not fall within his own life. Much discussion must come first, many enormous practical difficulties will have to be considered and overcome before so strong and so old an institution as the Church of England can be severed from the soil which her roots have so deeply penetrated. There is no encouragement in Mr. Gladstone's words to any immediate agitation. But in avowing that he believes this great change will ultimately come, he has gone further than any statesman of similar rank ever went before, and has unquestionably given an immense stimulus to the hopes of the party, active and steadily growing, which desires to effect a complete severance of Church and State. And in the same measure he has alarmed the friends of establishments. It is all very well to be told that an institution you love and revere will last for years yet—will probably last, if you are an elderly man, beyond your own allotted span on earth. But this is, after all, somewhat cold comfort. A landowner does not greatly enjoy looking at a clump of tall trees upon his lawn, which he has watched for fifty years rising to superb maturity, when he knows that the next heir will cut them down as soon as he dies. To the clergy of the English Establishment, and to most of the most zealous and religious laymen, the struggle for her existence seems to have already begun when an ex-Prime Minister, and one whose attachment to religion and to episcopacy has always been profound, predicts her approaching fate.

It was impossible for the Tory party to leave Mr. Gladstone's programme unanswered. That they had kept silence so long (for since Parliament rose Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord R. Churchill have each of them spoken rarely, and said little to enlighten the electors, while Lord Salisbury had not spoken at all) was in itself surprising, when contrasted with the aggressive vivacity and copious constructiveness of Mr. Chamberlain. People had begun to surmise that the Tory chiefs really did not know what to say, or were too much divided in opinion to be able to agree on a platform. Their position is certainly embarrassing. They have got three sets of supporters to satisfy, and cannot satisfy any one set without offending one or both of the others. There are the country gentlemen, the capitalists, the upper classes generally, and the farmers, all of whom desire no political change whatever, unless it be one which would improve the value of land and revive our drooping agriculture. These classes have been the mainstay of Toryism in time past. They would be supreme in the Tory party now, were it not that their attachment is so well secured that they do not need, like doubtful adherents, to be frequently propitiated. Then, further, there is the Conservative middle and working class in the towns, an element which the Liberals used to ridicule, but whose existence, nay whose power, they have had to admit ever since the election of 1874. These people do not know what they want from a Government, unless, to be sure, something that would improve trade, but they are by no means op-

posed to change, or perfectly satisfied with the world as it stands. They don't want to let the Radicals have all the credit of proposing new measures. They hate the Radicals rather from pure party spirit than because they fear their measures; they admire Lord R. Churchill because they think he is not only a hard bitter, but abreast of the time, prepared to dish the Radicals by outbidding them if necessary. This section has now become so important, since the large towns have got additional members and the franchise has been extended in the counties, that it must be fed with something positive, and not merely bidden, as of yore, to rally in defence of the old institutions of the country. The temptation to offer it some kind of protection by a tariff against certain kinds of foreign goods would be strong, were it not that, in such a case, a duty on foreign corn would have to be also offered to the farmers. But the proposal of such a duty would in its turn alarm the townsfolk, and give a terrible opening to the Liberals. Hence this subject of protection has to be very gingerly handled. The minor lights of the Tory party may refer to it, and in the general restlessness of people's minds suck, or think they suck, some small advantage thereout. But the leaders do not venture to make it a part of their platform.

Then, lastly, there are the Irish Nationalists. One must not indeed call them supporters of the Tory Ministry: they are rather allies, temporary allies, allies till the election is over, against the Liberals, whom the Nationalists hate, not only on account of the coercion acts of the expiring Parliament, but because, being a stronger party than the Tories, they are more likely to come into conflict with Nationalist views in the new Parliament. The Tory chiefs cannot afford to quarrel with Mr. Parnell, because they want the votes of the Irishmen in England; it is a heavy vote in the northern and western cities. On the other hand, they cannot yield to him, or hold out any hopes of conceding the demand for home rule, without alienating the old-fashioned Conservatives of England, and losing the last chance of tempting away from the Liberal camp those moderate men whom the Radicals have terrified. Already Lord R. Churchill has damaged his party infinitely more by coquetting with the Nationalists and persuading the Cabinet to depart from Lord Spencer's policy, than he has helped it by stimulating the pugnacity of the new Tory democracy. He has, in fact, been the most powerful helper Mr. Gladstone could have desired: he has frightened back into the Liberal fold many straying sheep who dislike his methods and his tone even more than they disapprove of his practical proposals.

In these circumstances, the position of the Tory chief is not an easy one. No wonder Lord Salisbury has waited till now to speak; no wonder that he has spoken with unusual moderation and prudence. His platform has been less ambitious, but also more liberal, than most people expected. It may be described as a qualified and limited edition of Mr. Gladstone's platform, omitting, but not refusing, alterations in Parliamentary procedure; declaring for a reconstruction of local government and reforms in the land laws (while ridiculing some of Mr. Chamberlain's plans for that object); treating Irish demands in carefully non-committal phrases, which, while they agree with Mr. Gladstone in insisting on maintaining the unity of the Empire, do not negative the suggestion of an Irish Parliament; and showing very little of the traditional Toryism till the Church question is reached. There, indeed, Lord Salisbury becomes explicit, earnest, vehement. He and his party will oppose any and every proposal for disestablishment or disendowment, and he appeals not only to all Conservatives, but to

all friends of the Church of England, to rally round him for her defence.

It was a matter of course that the opening which Mr. Gladstone's deliverance on this subject gave should be used as it has been. It gives a genuinely Tory character to what would otherwise be almost a Liberal programme; it will make a good cry at the elections. Apart from this, there is little or nothing in the Conservative promises to excite enthusiasm. But the cohesion of that party is so great that it can dispense with allurements and enthusiasm more readily than can the Liberals; and the Tories may now at least say that they are as ready as their opponents to give local government to the counties, to cheapen the transfer and simplify the laws of land. When one considers how many rocks lie around Lord Salisbury's course, he must be given the credit of having thus far steered with watchful judgment.

Y.

WHY ENGLISHMEN ARE NOT ALARMED AT THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

LONDON, October 10.

In my last letter I described the strange calmness of public opinion in the face of impending political revolution. My object in this letter is to explain the reasons for the firmness, indifference, or apathy with which modern Englishmen contemplate constitutional innovations.

The causes of this temper, which differs radically from the tone of 1832, of 1848, or even of 1868, are various, and are closely connected as well with the weaknesses as with the strength of the national character. The first, the strongest, and the least rational ground for the confidence with which modern Englishmen believe that such vital alterations in the Constitution as an immense extension of the Parliamentary franchise will not seriously affect the prosperity of the country, is the unavowed belief in English luck. Fortunate nations, like successful men, believe in their own good fortune. Chances have turned out in their favor hitherto, and what has been they anticipate will be. Now England has for the last sixty years been the luckiest of countries. During centuries the land has been free from invasion; for the Revolution of 1688 was a national movement, though aided by Dutch troops. More than sixty years have passed since any large body of persons had serious reason to dread that England might be the victim of invaders. Nor do the mass of Englishmen now living remember a time when any part of Great Britain was threatened by serious internal disturbance. English experience shows, or seems to show, that English good sense or English good luck has carried the State harmless through all the rocks or quicksands on which less favored nations have made shipwreck. Liberal or democratic reforms have with us averted instead of stimulating violence. Socialism itself has passed among Englishmen from a dangerous political heresy into a discussable opinion, which good men and sensible men can argue over without displaying loss of temper, or fearing that appeals to reasoning may soon be superseded by an appeal to physical force. The very trades unions which were, ten years ago, the bugbear of all alarmists, have become, or seem to have become, the supporters of sound economic doctrine, and are relied upon (whether rightly or not, I cannot say) to resist the plausible fallacies of fair trade. Contrast all this with the experience of France, of Germany, of Italy, one might almost say of all Continental Europe. The ordinary politician is mainly guided by the very narrow experience afforded by the few years over which his own memory, or at most the memory of persons he has known, stretches; and if he talks of the lessons of the past, means, whether he knows it or not, the

teaching of the last half century. To any one who forms his anticipations of the future solely with reference to the impressions produced by a vague knowledge of English history since say 1832, it must seem as clear as day that Englishmen have somehow or other been always able to avoid the calamities which have injured or crushed the prosperity of foreigners. Whether we attribute this success to skill or to luck makes little odds. If Englishmen are more skilful than others, why, it is thought, should their political talent fail them? If they are more fortunate, why should their luck turn? The good luck of England is the mainstay of English confidence.

A second and more creditable ground for absence of panic is, that in England permanent liberty of discussion has at last produced one of its most beneficial results. It has made it possible for thousands of citizens to argue about the most serious public affairs without losing either their temper or their heads. In England we have come to perceive the truth, hardly yet grasped by Frenchmen or even by Germans, that the avowal of dangerous doctrines does not at all necessarily lead to the doing of dangerous acts. We can allow a great deal for the immense interval which, at any rate in political matters, separates the word from the deed. Our politicians abuse each other heartily; but we all know, though we have not all of us the audacity to say it, that invective is the ornament of debate. There is not the least reason to suppose that Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Salisbury could not sit down together with the greatest pleasure at the dinner-table of a common friend, and for my part nothing would surprise me less than to find, within the course of the next ten years, Lord Randolph Churchill seated in the same Cabinet as Mr. Chamberlain. It is fair to myself to add that an event which would cause me no surprise would certainly cause me no gratification. Many coalitions which are possible would, should they occur, be of very bad omen for the country.

Now the fact that Englishmen are little perturbed by public discussion leads to a further and less satisfactory consequence. It creates among the majority of the nation an unavowed but none the less real scepticism as to the genuineness of the attacks which leading public men make upon each other, and as to the reality of the dangers which our political teachers attribute to any policy which does not meet with their approval. Were a statesman to arise endowed with all the eloquence of Fox and the prophetic foresight of Burke, his denunciations of mistakes in policy, or his prophecies of public calamities, would go very little way to influence the permanent feelings of the electors. It is possible that such a man might gain their votes, but it is almost certain that he would not seriously rouse their alarms. So many persons have cried "wolf" without any wolf making his appearance, that the result has followed which the fable leads us to expect. The nation has been warned so often that the Constitution was on the point of being undermined, that Democracy meant Socialism, and that Socialism meant revolution and violence, that it has at last come to fancy that the Constitution will take care of itself, and that Democracy and even Socialism may alter all not be such terrible evils. "Sufficient for the day are the evils thereof," is the principle which governs the political conduct of thousands who never formulate their grounds of action.

My aim, let me carefully note, is neither to defend nor to attack this condition of opinion. Those who think it worth while to read my letters must remember that I am acting as the reporter, not as the critic, of prevailing sentiment. Whether it be a blessing to the nation that its members should become tolerant of free discussion, is a matter which each of your

readers must decide for himself. What I insist upon is the existence of such toleration in England, and its immense effect in calming down the fever of political contests. The news of this very week shows us how different in this matter is the condition of France. The unexpected return by the electors of a large Conservative Opposition has perturbed the Republican party throughout the country, and has already led to riots at Paris. This alarm may not be groundless; the noticeable thing is its existence. But though Frenchmen have not yet acquired the coolness of Englishmen, the existence of something like freedom of discussion for the greater part of nearly a century has already done a good deal to strengthen the State's political nerve. Events like the late elections would, less than a century ago, have at once produced insurrections or *coups d'état*.

The last and the best reason which a reflective Englishman can adduce for his calmness in the midst of changes which may certainly lead to grave national calamities, is the conviction, which the knowledge not only of England but of all other modern civilized countries forces upon a candid observer, that changes in the form of a constitution—in what Mr. Frederic Harrison ingeniously calls the "State system"—of a country, and especially of such a country as England, do not produce (directly, at least) anything like the amount of effect which is naturally expected from such innovations by their promoters or by their opponents. Not fifty years ago the greater number of educated Englishmen believed that democratic government led all but certainly to the most obvious and grossest tyranny of numbers. The poor, it was argued, are and must be in every community the vast majority of the people; the poor must of necessity wish to share in the blessings of wealth. In a democratic community the majority—that is to say, the poor—are the sovereign power; the sovereign, whether consisting of one man or of a million, will follow his apparent interests; and where the poor are sovereign, their apparent interest will be to plunder the rich. Confiscation, therefore, and agrarian laws are not the accidents but the natural fruit of democratic government. This line of reasoning, in one form or another, was, and it seems to me still is, in substance, the strongest argument against an extended suffrage. No one can deny that it has in it elements of truth, and no one can wonder that, when reinforced by what seem to be the obvious lessons of the French Revolution, it should have moulded the convictions of the well-to-do classes throughout Europe. Every one, however, feels rather than knows, that for practical purposes this kind of argument has lost its hold on the world. The poor are still the vast majority in every country; rich men care as much for their property in the year 1885 as they did in 1800; yet not in England only, but in most countries of the civilized world, rich men feel no deep dread of an extended suffrage. The reason of this is plain: the formal possession of legal sovereignty, it has been found by experience, does not really make the poor supreme. Property, somehow or other, asserts its weight everywhere. It is not the spoliation of the rich, but the corruption of the poor, which, if we are to trust to experience, constitutes the worst disease of modern democracies. However this may be, the one thing which appears to be certain is, that millionaires may live and flourish in countries where universal suffrage is the basis of the national polity. This fact, like many obvious facts, may probably have produced an undue effect on the political sentiment of the day. That it has produced an immense influence is past a doubt. Conservative orators occasionally express rhetorical wonder at Lord Hartington's willingness

to sit in the same Cabinet with a politician such as Mr. Chamberlain, who is not afraid of the name of a Socialist. Tories might just as well, by the way, wonder why a rich man like Mr. Chamberlain should patronize principles which, as it is alleged, would, if carried out, lead to the division of his wealth among his workmen. But no one really finds it hard to answer such inquiries. The reply is, that Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, and thousands of other men with them, do not really believe that the formal possession of political power makes the poor the rulers of the nation. A. V. DICEY.

Correspondence.

PERSONAL LEADERSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: There is a feeling of jealousy and resentment among our people at any reference to English political methods in comparison with our own. But at a time when American inventions like the reaper and the sewing-machine are used all over the world, when English politicians have argued that the Senate of the United States as an institution is preferable to the House of Lords, and when the civilized world is studying with admiration the working of our Supreme Court, it seems as if that feeling was out of place. This country has arrived at a point where it need not fear comparison with anybody, and it is the part of wisdom to study all the lessons which political experience has to offer.

There are three men in England whose position at this moment is full of instruction for us: Mr. Parnell, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Parnell comes nearest to what we call a "boss." He proposes to dictate the nomination and the election of candidates in almost every district in Ireland, and it is quite probable he will succeed. But observe the vast difference when personal power is accompanied by personal responsibility. His strength is in the advocacy of home rule for Ireland; but he cannot declaim on the general subject and get all the advantage of this, and then step out and leave the details in the hands of some person or persons for whom he is not responsible. Every eye in the three kingdoms will be upon him for months to come, and every word and action will be watched by friend and foe. Any serious suspicion of using his position for personal advantage would kill him instantly. And he must not only be personally pure, but he must succeed. For the Irish people the movement is embodied in him, while for the English he is the centre of attack. It is he who must formulate the demand, and he must put it in such shape that it can be answered by yes or no. The mere abstract question might lead to violent revolution, and it is just this personal intervention which renders possible a clear test of the popular will. Either side may of course prefer civil war to submission, but the alternative is clearly defined.

It pleases Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to pose as a Radical demagogue. His proposals of a graduated income tax and the forcible expropriation of land on behalf of peasant proprietors is worthy of General Butler. But he cannot simply arouse popular passion and then evade personal responsibility. If he secures sufficient popular support, he must sooner or later take the Premiership, and put his plans into definite shape—in itself an extremely sobering process. The battle will rage, not about indefinite generalities and through the exasperating method of calling names, but about particular measures embodied in his personality. Both will be thoroughly discussed, and the result, whatever it is, will be a clear expression of the will of the majority of the

people, which is, and must be, in popular governments, the final arbiter.

As to Mr. Gladstone's position, I wish to refer only to one particular point, which cannot be better expressed than in a recent issue of the *London Spectator*:

"The 'split' in the Liberal ranks, over which the Tories are so exultant, does not matter much, as it is in the main a split among leaders who, if Mr. Gladstone will command in chief, will soon arrive at some compromise; but what does matter is the confusion among the candidates. There are 500 of them in Britain alone; they are besieged by fanatic sections among the voters, and in the absence of guidance they are pledging themselves to all kinds of crude ideas, and are unable to defend themselves by the usual argument that the leaders have decided upon a possible plan of action. This anarchy should be terminated at once, or we may see the Liberal party reduced to 500 individualities, each declaring that he is compelled by his peculiar relation to his constituents to fight for his own hand. Mr. Gladstone must speak out soon even if it be on paper."

Since then Mr. Gladstone has spoken out, with the result of so closing up the Liberal ranks as to render their success almost certain. But does not this extract describe almost perfectly the condition of our politics and our candidates at all times?

The only way of arriving at this personality and these definite measures in place of our chaos of generalities and anonymous committees is Cabinet responsibility, and the sooner we come to it the sooner we shall get our Government into some kind of working condition. G. B.

Boston, October 19, 1885.

REPUBLICAN INDEPENDENTS IN CINCINNATI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Although there were many indications in the Cincinnati vote of last November which justified the *Commercial Gazette's* boast that it had trampled out Independency from the Republican party of the city—save from a handful of young men—there are some very hopeful signs shown by the election of this week that the leaven of the Mugwump has permeated a considerable body of Republicans who draw the line of their right to bolt at Presidential nominations. Several notoriously bad nominations for important county offices were made by the Republican Convention of Cincinnati. The conduct of the party organ was pretty nearly the same with regard to these nominations as toward the candidacy of Mr. Blaine. Before the Convention it denounced them as thoroughly unfit and unsafe to be made. After the Convention it decided the idea that an honest Republican could serve his party or his city best by refusing to obey the dictates of a reckless nominating body. Its denunciations of bolters were indeed less frantic and indecent than during the campaign for Blaine and Logan, for the stake was smaller and the nominees were too near home to make any temporary varnish efficacious to hide their well-known character. It is a token of returning sanity among reputable Republicans that in the suburban districts, which contain the largest body of intelligent Republican voters—such as Mr. Auburn, Walnut Hills, Avondale, and Collego Hill—these offensive nominees were so thoroughly "scratched" that their defeat is placed beyond peradventure, even while the result of the rest of the voting in Hamilton County is in doubt awaiting the official count.

Evidently the fear of the party organ is abating, and the custom of carrying sovereignty under the hat is gaining popularity in Cincinnati. The Spartan band of Cincinnati Mugwumps may rejoice at this as an evidence that their good seed, sown amid much contempt, was not cast into barren soil, even though its harvest was some-

what laggard. Blaine and Logan are not the only candidates who illustrate the principle that the only sure way of keeping a party out of the hands of unworthy men is to refuse to vote for the bad men, even in spite of the apprehension that the opposite candidates are no better. The business of an honest Republican is first to rid his party of scoundrels. Then he may have time to attend to the knaves of the other party.

INDEPENDENT.

CINCINNATI, O., October 17, 1885.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND THE BELL PATENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Speaking of the action of the President in "bringing under review the suit instituted in the Attorney-General's office to set aside the Bell telephone patent," you say:

"Attorney-General Garland does not make a satisfactory defence of himself; for, although it is true that he did not order or authorize the suit to be begun, it was his duty, upon his return to his office, to have done what the President has now done—that is, to have reviewed the action taken by the Solicitor-General in his absence. And this was all the more incumbent on him since he was a party having an interest in the suit. All that needs to be said is that the President has gained in public estimation through this incident as much as some other people have lost."

What has been said in the Democratic press on "this incident" has been quite uniformly in the direction of defence of the Attorney-General—if "defence," implying, as it does, something to be defended, be an appropriate word in this connection; and what has been said by way of fault-finding or criticism in the matter has, as a rule, appeared in Republican journals, to whose utterances attention was scarcely to be expected. But when the *Nation*, even to the extent above indicated, unites in this criticism, the animadversions upon the conduct of the Attorney-General deserve notice.

Supposing Mr. Garland to have been solicited to act personally in the matter, what action could he have taken that would have escaped criticism?

A patent, than which few more valuable have issued, is alleged to have been procured under circumstances involving deliberate and more than usually reprehensible fraud. Here is broached a question in which every citizen of the United States has a deep interest. The accusations against the Bell patent (in respect of the truth of which I have no opinion, as I have no concern), charge upon the patentee such violations of right and propriety as imperatively demand the fullest and closest inquiry, and deserve the severest punishment possible under the law.

But it is said that it is, at the least, a question whether investigation of this charge can be had without action on the part of the Government through the Department of Justice. Waiving discussion of this question, let us concede that such action is necessary, and that the Attorney-General is the only person from whom must come the necessary authorization of the action.

Now it happens that the Attorney-General, being the holder of stock in a corporation adverse to the Bell interests, would, to an extent, be benefited by *substantiation* of the charge in question. Concede that, in this aspect of the matter only, that fact should stay his hand; is every one else who is interested—and what citizen of the United States is not?—to be deprived, even for a season, of the clear right to have the accusations investigated? Has the public mind been schooled by the more recent past of our history to presume wrong motives, rather than the contrary, on the part of our highest officials? And, in the case in hand, is it impossible that an official should act as his con-

science and judgment dictate, with assurance of credit for right motives at the hands of his fellow-citizens? Assuming, then, an application to the Attorney-General, he being the only person who could act, what should he have done in this matter?

In point of fact, however, all that he could have done would be to enable the investigation to be had; no one pretends that he could determine the real question in issue, viz., whether the charge against the Bell patent was true or false. On this question those interested in the patent should have been the first to court inquiry, and in determining the question the Attorney-General could play no part; that is the function of established and familiar tribunals.

Finally, you say that "it was his duty, upon his return to his office, to have done what the President has now done—that is, to have reviewed the action taken by the Solicitor-General in his absence." What! although any action on his part in the premises would have been improper, yet some action by him which might have ratified and confirmed what was done by the Solicitor-General was his duty! Is it fair even inferentially to number the Attorney-General among the "some other people" who have lost "through this incident"?

HENRY E. DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, October 19, 1885.

[We would ask our correspondent what happens if a suit to which a corporation is a party comes before a judge who is a stockholder. Does he not either refuse to try it or divest himself of his interest in the stock? Is this because "the public mind has been schooled by the more recent history of our past to presume wrong motives, rather than the contrary, on the part of our highest officials"? Certainly not; it is because judges have not only to be pure, but to avoid positions in which even the evil-minded will doubt their purity. In this case Attorney-General Garland occupied a judicial position even in ordering an investigation, because the mere ordering of an investigation by an official of his standing raised a presumption in the public mind against the Bell Telephone Company sufficient to affect the value of the stock. The Attorney-General, therefore, owed it to his office as well as to the public either to refuse to act until he had got rid of all personal interest in the proceeding, or until he had publicly, and for reasons stated, turned the decision of the question over to some other officer. In other words, it is the duty of all judicial and quasi-judicial officers not only to satisfy the reasonable but the unreasonable that they are impartial, for on matters of this kind the unreasonable are in a majority. The President's action, in fact, is as good an illustration as we need of the way in which the Attorney-General's course affected even favorably disposed bystanders. He surely did not look at it with a jaundiced eye.—ED. NATION.]

THE DUTY ON AN ARCHITECT'S TOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Having noticed Mr. Warren's communication in your issue of September 10 (No. 1054), I cannot forbear mentioning—in contrast to his—my experience under similar circumstances on arrival at the port of New York last June. My fate on that occasion, though much more fortunate, only serves to corroborate his assertions as to the arbitrary and contradictory interpretation of the law governing the admission of books and photographs for use in professional work.

An architect, I had, like Mr. Warren, brought home with me a quantity of books and photographs, to the value of \$300. These were passed readily on my simple statement as to my profession, without the necessity of producing a certificate from the Consul-General in London. I had been advised to procure this certificate as a precaution, by an artist friend who had had sad experience in the uncertain ways of our customs officials. It would be interesting to know whether Mr. Warren was armed with any document of this kind; and I should like to ask if it is not required by law. Whether it be required or not, the fact remains that in its absence one may or may not have to pay a duty of 25 per cent., according to the mood or temperament of a man in blue coat and brass buttons. Is this carelessness and stupidity on his part, or want of instructions from headquarters? What is the law, and why is it not uniformly enforced?—Respectfully,

WALTER COPE.

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA, October 12, 1885.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the last issue of the *Nation*, in the course of an article on "Burgoyne's Hanau Artillery," occurs this sentence: "Mr. William L. Stone . . . procured a copy of the diary of G. Pausch, . . . which he found in the State Library at Cassel." In the last clause of this sentence, if for "he found" the reader should substitute "was found by Mr. E. J. Lowell," the statement would be correct. Mr. Lowell procured me the copy of Pausch at my request, and rendered me much courteous assistance in the matter. Kindly print this as a matter of justice to that gentleman.

WILLIAM L. STONE.

JERSEY CITY, October 16, 1885.

"SCIENTIFIC THEISM."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Permit me to correct a typographical mistake, of more than usual importance, in your announcement of my forthcoming book in your last issue. It reads: "Mr. Francis E. Abbot will shortly publish through Little, Brown & Co., Boston, a work entitled 'Organic Scientific Philosophy and Scientific Atheism.'"

The title as thus printed would give to many readers a very unfortunate and injurious impression of the character of my book; for it seems to imply, either that "organic scientific philosophy" is itself "scientific atheism," or else that it considers science atheistic, and therefore attacks it. Nothing could be further from the truth. The words "organic scientific philosophy" are no part of the title of this book, but simply indicate that it is one of a series of books which I hope eventually to complete. The title itself is 'Scientific Theism,' not 'Scientific Atheism.' The main purpose of the book is to show that modern science, philosophically interpreted, leads not to atheism, not to agnosticism, not to idealism, but to a *realistic spiritual theism*, which will satisfy both "head" and "heart." There is, in my opinion, no such thing as "scientific atheism," for atheism is simply the most unscientific and unphilosophical view of the universe that the human mind can form.

FRANCIS E. ABBOT.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., October 16, 1885.

Notes.

THE January issue of *Lippincott's Magazine* will be on the first of the month, and this practice will be maintained, thus bringing another monthly periodical into line with the *Century*. The new editor announces that he has made arrange-

ments for publishing simultaneously with their appearance abroad stories, essays, and sketches by various well-known English authors, from Matthew Arnold and Swinburne to "Ouida," F. Anstey, and W. H. Mallock.

J. B. Lippincott Co. have nearly completed a work on India called 'The Queen's Empire,' by Joseph Moore, jr. It will be finely illustrated with fifty full-page phototypes, and in other respects will be very handsomely made.

An interesting anthology, 'Representative Poems of Living Poets, Selected by the Poets Themselves,' is in the press of Cassell & Co. Miss Jeanette L. Gilder devised and has edited this compilation, and Mr. George P. Lathrop will furnish an introduction. 'Oberon and Puck: Verses Grave and Gay,' by Miss Helen Gray Cone; and 'Along Alaska's Great River,' by Lieutenant Schwatka, are also announced by the same firm.

A volume of poems, 'In the King's Garden,' by James Berry Bensen; and a 'Life of Grant,' by E. E. Brown, will be published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

Doctor Holmes's *Atlantic papers*, "A New Portfolio," will in book form bear the title, 'A Mortal Antipathy.' The publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., also announce two novels, 'Bonnyborough,' by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, and 'High-Lights' by an anonymous writer.

'Broken Bonds,' a novel by W. A. H. Stafford, is in the press of W. L. Mershon & Co.

Potter, Ainsworth & Co. have nearly ready a 'New Word-Method,' by J. Russell Webb.

D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, publish immediately 'Elements of Descriptive and Qualitative Inorganic Chemistry,' a text-book in practical laboratory work, by James A. Shepard, of the Ypsilanti (Mich.) High School.

'A Woman's Work,' memorials of Eliza Fletcher, by the Rev. C. A. Salmond, of Glasgow, will be published here by A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Eugene Schuyler intends to print the lectures which he is now delivering at Cornell University on "American Diplomacy and the Furtherance of Commerce." With them he will join the lectures also given by him at Johns Hopkins University last winter on "Our Consular Diplomatic System." There is hardly a more striking instance of the distinction between the art of government and the art by which public office has been made (in Lowell's caustic phrase) "a tramp's boozing-ken," than the recent history of our ordinary foreign relations affords. On no subject is the popular ignorance denser, as we see when applicants arise for places in our diplomatic and consular service; and this ignorance is one cause of the long acceptance of obsolete ideas of protection. Mr. Schuyler's book ought to go far to dispel it.

The seventh number of Mr. J. H. Hickcox's excellent Catalogue of United States Government Publications (Washington) goes a step beyond the previous scheme of this publication. Nearly all of it is devoted to a very detailed list of the issues of Government maps and charts issued during the past six months. Such a list has, we believe, never before been attempted, though the making of it is a service which the undevout bibliographer ought to have wasted time and money over long ago. Mr. Hickcox has greatly enhanced the value of his Catalogue by this extension of it.

Mr. Andrew Lang's 'Books and Bookmen' will be published about the 1st of December. It will be illustrated, and will include papers on the Elzevirs, on Book-binding, and on Literary Forgeries. It is to be the first of a series of "Books for the Bibliophile," which Mr. George J. Coombes proposes to publish at intervals. The second volume, to appear toward the end of January, will be 'Ballads of Books,' edited by Mr. Brander

Matthews. This will be a selection of the poems about books (as books, and not as literature). It will contain poems written expressly for it by Mr. Austin Dobson, Mr. Edmund Gosse, Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse, Mr. Lang, and Mr. H. C. Bunner.

A series not unlike "Books for the Bibliophile" is announced by M. Édouard Rouveyre in Paris. It is to be called "Causeries d'un Ami des Livres." It is to appear at irregular intervals, and will describe conditions, give prices, note original editions, etc., etc. The first three numbers will be devoted to the Romanticists, the first volume to the Poets, the second to the Prose Writers, and the third to the Minor Romanticists.

The English translator of Baccourt, 'Souvenirs of a Diplomat' (Henry Holt & Co.), has not improved his opportunity as he might have done. He ought to have supplied not half a dozen, but fifty notes in elucidation or correction of the text, going to the daily press of the period (1840-1842) and quoting freely. Then if he had supplied what the original lacked, an index, he would have conferred a real boon upon the student of our history, besides making a very much more entertaining book. We must find fault, too, with his reproducing the Frenchman's blunders in spelling our proper names; or, let us say, not his blunders, but those of the transcriber from his MS., or of the French printer. They are unjust to so cultivated a man. The translation is rather careless, though seldom inaccurate; yet M. de Baccourt, in writing from Washington that Charles Dickens is in the United States (*aux Etats-Unis*), is made to say he is "here"—i. e., in Washington. We notice also the vulgar phrase "laid down," for "lay down," on page 219. However, all deductions made, it is a gain to have this work made more accessible than before. A full appreciation of it was given in the *Nation* of October 26, 1882.

Ginn & Co., Boston, have just published a 'New High School Music Reader' for the use of mixed and boys' high schools, which may be safely pronounced the best work of its kind in the market. It is edited by Mr. Julius Eichberg, who not only is one of the most thorough musicians in the country, but has embodied in this work the results of eighteen years' experience as director of musical instruction in the Boston public schools. Perhaps he has somewhat abused the editor's privilege by inserting no fewer than fourteen of his own compositions; and he might have improved the index by adding the names of the composers. Yet these are the only possible criticisms on the book, which contains a most admirably arranged and varied collection of folk-songs, national hymns, chorales, easy selections from oratorios, etc.

The latest American additions to the Tauchnitz series are Mr. Crawford's 'Zoroaster,' Mr. James's 'Little Tour in France,' Mrs. Jackson's 'Ramona,' Miss Fletcher's 'Andromeda,' and Mr. Howells's 'Rise of Silas Lapham.'

Mr. George J. Coombes is the American agent for the large-paper copies of the new edition of Jesse's life of 'Beau Brummel,' illustrated by portraits in colors.

Mr. W. R. Benjamin has for sale now the large-paper copies of Leigh Hunt's 'Book of the Sonnet,' printed years ago, but only recently placed on the market.

As the fever for *éditions de luxe* abates, the fondness for large-paper copies seems to increase. Often the large-paper edition of a book is intended for the use of the "extra-illustrator," that he may not have to cut down the prints, portraits, views, autographs, etc., with which he adorns his chosen volumes. It is, for instance, for his benefit chiefly that there will be printed a large-paper edition of Mr. Stedman's study of the 'Poets of America'; and the extra-illustrator is much ag-

grieved that there are no large copies of Mr. Laurence Hutton's 'Literary Landmarks of London'—a book which fairly begs for "inserted plates." But the large-paper editions of certain beautiful little books—the "Parchment Library," the Golden Treasury Series, the poems of Mr. Dobson, Mr. Locker, Mr. Lang, and Mr. Gosse—appeal not merely, indeed not chiefly, to the extra-illustrator, but rather to the true lovers of books as books. Even in the large-paper condition Mr. Dobson's 'Old-World Idylls' is a handy and medium-sized volume, with no suggestion of clumsiness about it. The publishers of the new and admirably made Riverside Aldine Series issue a so-called first edition, uncut in plain boards, with a simple paper label, but as yet we have seen no announcement of a large-paper edition, for which a demand may yet arise.

In the *Revue Historique* for September-October, H. Fournier gives the third and concluding paper on Louise de Kéroualle, Duchess of Portsmouth. It begins with the arrival in England of Barrillon, the French ambassador. The interest of the narrative, of course, ends with the death of Charles II., after which his mistress retired to her French estate of Daubigny, now one of the titles of her descendant, the Duke of Richmond. The remaining fifty years of her life contained nothing worthy of note. She died in 1734 at the age of eighty-five years.

Science publishes a letter from Director Otto Struve, of the Russian National Observatory at Pulkova near Saint Petersburg, to Messrs. Alvan Clark & Sons, from which the quality of their work in figuring the thirty-inch object-glass furnished to that institution may readily be inferred. On behalf of the Government he informs them that, in acknowledgment of the excellent performances of the great object-glass, the Emperor has conferred upon them the golden honorary medal of the Empire, given very rarely and only for quite extraordinary merits, and by Alexander III. bestowed only on the Messrs. Clark and on Repsold, the maker of the mounting of the great telescope, the largest and most powerful in existence. On good nights, reports Struve, all the most difficult double-stars discovered by Burnham with the Washington refractor can be easily measured with this one—testimony which shows that the perfection of telescopes need not decrease as the size is increased.

'Die Annalen Asurnazirpals (884-860 v. Chr.)' (Munich, 1885) is the title of a learned inaugural dissertation by a graduating Ph.D. of the University of Leipzig, Heinrich Lhotzky. It contains, however, only a portion of the 'Annals,' transcribed from the British 'Western Asia Inscriptions,' translated and annotated. The rest is to appear shortly. The notes will be found interesting by Semitic philologists, but few cuneiform monumental inscriptions are more disgusting than these which immortalize the Ninevite conqueror. The dedication to Adar is tolerable in comparison with similar pieces of adoration, but the pages of self-glorification which follow are unbearably stupid. It is all in this strain: "Asurnazirpal, the mighty king, the universe king, the king without an equal, king of the four quarters of the world, the sun of all the nations, . . . the humble." And this kind of Ninevite humility is sometimes compared by Assyriologists to that of the royal psalmists of Zion!

—Doctor Robinson's 'Nasal Catarrh' (Wm. Wood & Co.), one of a long list of books for the body which have come to us, is the second edition of a purely professional work. Its omission to refer to cocaine as a local anesthetic in rhinitic operations, illustrates the common fact that the latest formal scientific books are never quite abreast of the most advanced teaching and practice. It is to be hoped that the opium vice is not

general enough to create a popular demand for Dr. J. B. Mattison's 'Treatment of Opium Addiction' (Putnam's), which seems plausible, but which should concern medical men rather than patients. Dr. B. W. Palmer's 'Sanitary Suggestions' (Detroit: George S. Davis) is a compilation of good advice upon disinfection, apparently published in the interest of a firm of manufacturing chemists. If 'The Invalid's Tea Tray' (by Susan Anna Brown; Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.) contained no more than its directions for making quickly a single saucer of ice cream, it would be worthy wide circulation. Many an invalid should be the happier for this dainty collection of dainty dishes, easily made and clearly described. The receipt for "shells" (p. 60), directing a cupful of shells, without specifying the kind, to be boiled in a quart of water, may be a stumbling-block to some of the present generation, who have not learned to associate the word with cocoa. The distinction between technical cooking and the technology of cookery is well observed by Mr. Mattieu Williams in his 'Chemistry of Cookery' (Appleton's), a series of charming essays upon the philosophy of food and of feeding. He treats in a broad, economic way, as well as with concrete directness, the immediate preparation and use of such diet as is the subsistence of the modern Briton. As far as we have noticed, he is scientifically correct, admitting, as he does, that the last chapter, on the philosophy of nutrition, traverses what is yet debatable ground. But, although we believe he is orthodox, he is interesting enough to be perfectly heretical. It is not often that such truths are set forth so attractively. The author's range extends from "raw" water to adulterated wines, discussing all the ordinary solids by the way, and seasoned throughout with many pungent and stimulating thoughts. Our limits do not admit the quotation that they deserve. To him, and justly, Rumford is the apostle of scientific cookery, and he devotes many pages to exposition of the views on this subject of that many-sided American. This is not a cook-book, but it is a book that every intelligent person who can control a cook should master. Those housewives who have been blessed with Mrs. Henderson's 'Practical Cooking' will not hesitate to accept gratefully what further she may offer in that direction, and where, in her 'Diet for the Sick' (Harpers), she writes of her own experience about puddings, panadas, and soups, she is a benevolent and infallible saint. But when she remarks, even on Dio Lewis's authority, that the tomato contains calomel (p. 22), or that in "rheumatism, dyspepsia, catarrh, etc., . . . there is a sporadic condition or an animal or vegetable growth on the coatings of the stomach or respiratory tubes," and that "the tendency of hot water is to . . . excite an action of the mucous membrane of the tubes and stomach which throws off or detaches diseased matter" (p. 47), she is transferred into a false prophet whose doctrines, as far as intelligible, are doubtful or untrue. It is unfortunate that a very good book should be damaged by this incorporation of medical half-truths and untruths.

—Mr. J. Scott Keltie's Report on Geographical Education (London: J. Murray) is the latest of several efforts made by the Royal Geographical Society to promote the study of geography in Great Britain. It is an elaborate account of the position which instruction in that branch occupies in the school and university courses of Great Britain and the principal countries of Europe. A series of appendices give examination papers, courses of study in various places with lists of text-books and apparatus, together with the opinions of the most eminent geographers as to the value of the study in general education. Es-

pecial prominence is given to the manner in which *Hematskunde* or "home-knowledge" is taught in the German primary schools. From Mr. Keltie's investigations it certainly appears as if Great Britain were behind even Italy and Spain in the interest which is felt in geography. In the universities and the public schools it is hardly recognized as a distinct subject of education, but mainly as an adjunct, in one aspect of geology, in another of history. And we may remark in passing that this is probably a fair statement of the condition of things in this country. Our Commissioner of Education has instituted a series of inquiries into the subject at Mr. Keltie's request, but the data had not been received in time to be used by him in this report. The Franco-German war of 1870 gave a great impulse to the study of geography on the Continent, but especially in France, where, naturally, the military aspect of the subject dominates. The pupils of the German high schools, says the report, "leave school with a sound working knowledge of geography. The teaching in English, for example, is generally so good that the average boy can both write and speak it intelligibly after his school course; and, from what I have observed, geography is quite as really and thoroughly taught." The foundation of lectureships at the universities is recommended, as well as "short courses of special lectures on the educational field and methods of geography" for teachers. An exhibition of "text-books, atlases, wall-maps, diagrams, geographical pictures, globes, tellurium, reliefs," etc., collected by Mr. Keltie on the Continent, is to be opened in November.

—We have never met with two books on kindred subjects so similar in method and so unlike in spirit and tendency as are the two latest works on matters of Hebrew history which have come under our observation. Both pretend to be strictly critical; both are apologetically polemical, and full of indignation at the falsity of the historical views combated. But the one exhibits fervent reverence for the religion and literature of ancient Israel—as embodied in both Testaments—and deep repugnance towards all attempts at critically shaking the traditional belief in the authenticity and early origin of the Hebrew Scriptures. Its object is to discredit the arguments of recent rationalistic criticism by pointing out its want of harmony and the misuse of its weapons. The other evinces contempt for the religious and national faith, the aspirations and practices of the ancient Hebrews, as inspired by their prophets and priests and reflected in their books and history; and it aims at glorifying a man whom, down to our time, all history has branded as a detestable opponent of the Jewish national spirit. Decidedly the more elaborate work is the former, 'The Pentateuch, its Origin and Structure; an Examination of Recent Theories,' by Edwin Ccne Bissel, D. D., Professor of the Hebrew Language and Literature in the Hartford Theological Seminary (Charles Scribner's Sons, 1885). The author's attacks are directed against all the prominent upholders of the "various-documents" theory of the composition of the Pentateuch, but chiefly against the cumulative criticism of Vatke, Reuss, Graf, Kuenen, and Wellhausen, to which learned Germany is now almost universally yielding allegiance. He finds the conclusions of those scholars "futile," "perverse," "balefully false," of "astounding audacity," and occasionally worthy of "an asylum for imbeciles"; destructive of the faith in revelation, miracles, and the sacrificial dogma; in a word, involving "the impossibility of that which as believers in Christ we must make an unalterable premise in all our reasoning"—and he makes at least a learned effort to prove it. His

bibliography of the subject—"Literature of the Pentateuch and the related Criticism of the Old Testament"—is as impartial as it is full.

—If Professor Bissel writes like a Christian charged to defend the word of God, Mr. John Vickers, the author of 'The History of Herod; or Another Look at a Man Emerging from Twenty Centuries of Calumny' (London, 1885), is still more zealous. He seeks to prove that the Idumean who ruled Judea at the time of the birth of Christ was the wisest monarch that ever sat on the throne of David, and that the Israelites of old were the most vicious people known to history. The Jews, he tells us, were completely unworthy of such a king as Herod. They rebelled and conspired against him; their rabbis thwarted him in every attempt to do them good; their historian, Josephus, shamefully slandered him. Herod's aim was to divert them from their fanatical ways and national peculiarities, civilize them in the Greek and Roman fashion, assimilate them to their heathen neighbors, and keep them in quiet subjection to the Romans, whose rule was beneficent and generous. This they could not brook, for they were barbarously conceited, full of inveterate hatred toward all mankind, intellectually indolent, priest-ridden, and fiercely turbulent. The Jews were not a religious people, but merely superstitious. The priests who wrote their history falsified it—in the Bible, in the Apocrypha, everywhere. Their glory is a sham. Solomon tried in vain to reform them by patronizing the various worship of the surrounding nations. The Assyrian and Chaldean monarchs reformed and benefited a part of the Hebrews by carrying them away and scattering them among various peoples. Alexander of Macedon redeemed others from their Levitical thralldom by taking them to Egypt. Antiochus Epiphanes failed in his civilizing endeavors through the unfortunate opposition of the Maccabees, who were a set of blind fanatics, conquerors who resembled brigand chiefs, and cruel oppressors. Herod would have done better than Shalmaneser, Nebuchadnezzar, or Antiochus, had there only been no Asmonean pretenders, no rabbis, and no Jewish traditions. He and his Idumean kindred were exceptionally noble spirits. He was always right, his people always wrong. It is true, he was sometimes rather harsh, as when he punished a number of rebellious subjects "so severely . . . that, to leave none to avenge them, their whole families were destroyed," or when he had his sons and his wife Mariamne slain; but it was always Asmonean intrigue or religious opposition which caused the mischief. Thus, "with the best desire to promote their welfare, the reformation which Herod wrought among the Jews was, after all, much less than that of the great Gentile conquerors who broke down their Levitical aristocracy, destroyed their holy city, and effected their dispersion . . ." Much of all this we are told by Mr. Vickers, with more or less variation, a hundred times—we use this expression in the literal sense.

—The Greek prepositions may be counted among the many crosses of the classical schoolmaster, and every one who has taught Greek will sympathize with the trouble of the practical teacher who finds that the grammars relegate the full treatment of the prepositions to the dictionaries, while the dictionaries fall very far short of doing justice either to logical or to historical development, and give very little help in the important matter of prepositional compounds. Dr. F. A. Adams, in his little book on 'Greek Prepositions' (D. Appleton & Co.), has tried to face these difficulties by sheer thinking—for there is no trace of historical or statistical study—and has faced them with a measure of success that might not have been expected. Starting with

what seems to him the indisputable local meaning of each preposition, he has applied what seems to him the legitimate inference from that local meaning to a relatively small number of instances, taken very much at random from Greek generally. Many of the problems are well met, many of the explanations are well put. It is not philological work, but it is work that will not be without interest for philologists. A wider acquaintance with the literature and methods of recent research would have made Dr. Adams lower his note of certainty in some instances, and would have kept him from unnecessary expansion in others. Still, we should have lost the fresh and vigorous tone which makes the book much more attractive than the run of treatises on such subjects. It would be a mistake to recommend the book to learners unconditionally, but teachers cannot fail to get useful hints from it in the way of illustration, if in nothing else. Typographical errors in the Greek are unhappily too numerous.

—“Volapük,” one manufactured universal language, has been followed by another, “Pasilingua”—a curious experiment, which has no chance of success except in the mind of the inventor. The lines of this hopeless *lingua franca* are laid down in the German edition of the Elementary Grammar with exercises (B. Westermann & Co.), the inflections being modelled in the main on the Romance group, while the vocabulary is professedly based on English, which, as the author, Herr Steiner, says, is to have the lion's share in the material of the new tongue. In his preface Steiner maintains that it is impracticable to make any existing language the universal language because all the existing languages are difficult, all national, all “one-sided” in pronunciation and construction, and all exposed to the jealousy of other tongues. The very preference which he himself has given to English—at least theoretically—shows that there is a significant drift which will overcome all opposition, and make some simplified form of English much more nearly universal than the wildest dreams of the admirers of “Pasilingua” can expect for this strange manufacture. If there is to be a universal language, it must make its way to predominance just as a dialect makes its way to the character of a national speech. The way can be traced after it is made, can be in a measure presaged, but it cannot be prepared artificially. The “Pasilingua” syntax is simple enough. Like the Sanskrit, its forms are so perfect as to need no syntax, which may be regarded simply as the legislation of a decayed speech. One specimen of this language must suffice, and in selecting the specimen regard has been had to the English element, which, theoretically dominant, as we have said, is sometimes sadly deficient. This, then, is the way in which Matthew ii: 13, appears in “Pasilingua”:

“Et quando ils partitefer sehire to angelo decede apparir Josepholi in una trauma sagano: a isire, takare ton jungon childon et toen matren et fiehire in Egypta et ere ibis, quoad mi bringar tübi wordas, car Herodes seekarar ton childilon pro 'lon detruar.”

MALTHUS.

Malthus and His Work. By James Bonar, M.A. Macmillan & Co. 1885. (Also, Harpers' Handy Series.)

WE have long wondered that no one should have undertaken the defence of Malthus. Such an opportunity for an *Ehrenrettung* would not have been so long neglected in Germany, and the delay in England can only be explained by supposing that no one reads his books. They were never much read. The ‘Essay on Population,’ like Darwin's ‘Origin of Species,’ brought on a furious tempest of replies and refutations, but in

both cases it is evident that many of the critics did not know what they were criticising. It was enough for most of them that doctrines they disliked had been advanced, and they attacked the authors with all the resources of bigotry and passion, not having the patience even to hear their arguments. As Mr. Bonar says, the general public were not alone at fault: “Even Nassau William Senior, perhaps the most distinguished professor of political economy in his day, confessed with penitence that he had trusted more to his ears than to his eyes for a knowledge of Malthusian doctrine, and had written a learned criticism, not of the opinion of Mr. Malthus, but of that which ‘the multitudes who have followed and the few who have endeavored to oppose’ Mr. Malthus, ‘have assumed to be his opinion.’”

It would be interesting to inquire why Darwin should have lived to see the abuse that was heaped upon him recoil upon his adversaries, while Malthus's name is still held in undiminished odium, but we can do little more than allude to the inquiry. Malthus's book was certainly pregnant with the doctrine of natural selection—he uses the very expression “the struggle for existence”—and doubtless the doctrine was more repulsive in the first place, when it was applied to man, than afterwards, when it was applied to the lower animals. Then, at the worst, Darwin's theory relates to our very remote ancestors, and has no especial practical application, while Malthus's conclusions affect existing human beings and prescribe their present conduct. But, at all events, though Malthus still remains “the best-abused man of the age,” it is pleasant to remember that he told Miss Martineau that except for the first fortnight after the publication of the essay, during which time he was somewhat grieved at the general misunderstanding, he remained wholly undisturbed by all the railings of his adversaries.

It is pleasant to remember this, because Malthus was among the best of men. It is impossible for any human being to suppress a certain delight in logical success. One may sincerely regret that he is right instead of his opponent, but this feeling cannot altogether extinguish the exultation of victory. Whatever satisfaction is displayed by Malthus in his merciless demonstrations is to be referred to this cause. He stood to society in the attitude of a wise physician, telling truths that were wholesome but painful—truths that society needed to know, but which it was unwilling to believe. When society disregarded his conclusions, he confirmed them with new researches, and he could not escape assuming the “I-told-you-so” attitude. But his whole aim was benevolent. He loved his fellow-men, he was distressed at the misery which he saw them suffering, and he devoted himself to the discovery of the causes to which this misery was due. So earnest was his devotion to this labor, and so deep his sympathy with humanity, that his natural gaiety of disposition was lost. He did not become morose, but there was a gravity in his cheerfulness that was attributed by those who knew him well to the preoccupation of his mind with the ills of the race. Those who have had the curiosity to look into his writings do not need to be told of the spirit of the writer, but to this evidence Mr. Bonar has added an immense amount of contemporary testimony, which is all the more effective because of the artless way in which he has introduced it. Perhaps the most striking of these anecdotes is the remark of Mackintosh, with which he concludes his book: “I have known Adam Smith slightly, Ricardo well, Malthus intimately. Is it not something to say for a science that its three great masters were about the three best men I ever knew!”

Although the effect of Mr. Bonar's book is cer-

tainly to create in the mind of a reader a feeling amounting almost to affection toward its subject, yet this effect is wrought quite incidentally. In fact, there is nothing systematic about the treatise. The author begins with an account of the circumstances that first directed Malthus's attention to his subject, and discourses in an agreeable but rambling way of his father's influence, of Godwin and his theories, of Pitt and Paley, of Rousseau and Condorcet, and a host of eighteenth-century notables in the world of political speculation, displaying always a complete understanding of all the phases of the thought of that period, and a minute and accurate acquaintance with the writings of the leaders of opinion, even of those whose writings are now unread. Then he goes over much the same ground again in discussing the successive editions of the Essay, and in a more critical examination of its positions. This examination amounts to a complete summary of Malthus's work, and is a very scholarly piece of work. Then Mr. Bonar takes hold again, and gives us an equally able disquisition upon the general economical doctrine of Malthus, as stated or implied in the Essay, and as restated or modified in his other writings. This leads to some very keen and clear discrimination between the positions of Malthus and Ricardo. Mr. Bonar points out that Malthus had laid hold of the main truths which the economists of our day think they have established against Ricardo, and notes the fact that it was Malthus who first clearly expounded the doctrine of rent. His analysis and comparison of Malthus's and Ricardo's views upon wages and upon value in general is very elaborate and thoughtful, and is full of references to the events of the time, without some acquaintance with which the development of this branch of political economy cannot be fully understood. In fact, this portion of the book falls little short of being an economic history of one of the most interesting stages in the progress of the English people. In this connection Malthus's publications on the Corn-Laws, the Poor-Laws, and General Gluts are taken up and admirably illustrated.

After this, Mr. Bonar once more starts from the beginning of things and proceeds to expound the moral and political philosophy of Malthus. This inevitably takes him over ground that he has already covered, and yet his method of exposition is so pleasing that we are disposed to forgive him numerous repetitions. It may be said, indeed, that the ‘Essay on Population’ was itself a medley, and that it is impossible to give a systematic account of what has no system about it. Still, we are hardly prepared for two more treatises, one upon “The Critics,” and one entitled “Biography.” The critics have necessarily been previously considered, and the whole book is full of biographical matter. But we cheerfully admit that it is a pleasure to read what Mr. Bonar writes, no matter whether he is systematic or not, and there is nothing tedious about his repetitions. His knowledge of his subject is so thorough, and his style so easy and engaging, that we lay down his book with the feeling that we should be glad to have more of it rather than less. It not only brings before us the development of one of the most important doctrines in social science, in the mind of a remarkable man, and at a most interesting period, but it also has a very substantial value as a critical exposition of several of the leading principles of political economy. The scholarship of the author in this direction is in very agreeable contrast with the reckless trust in unverified authorities that characterizes most of the writing upon these subjects. His immense and careful reading will doubtless produce other works in this department of history, which we shall gladly welcome; but our welcome will be a little more hearty if more

attention shall be given to the arrangement of their contents.

THE FAIRFAXES.

Life of Robert Fairfax, of Steeton, Vice-Admiral, Alderman, and Member for York, A. D. 1666-1725. Compiled from Original Letters and other Documents, by Clements R. Markham, C. B., F. R. S. Macmillan & Co. 1885. 8vo, pp. 336.

IN this interesting volume Mr. Markham has turned aside from his incessant labors as editor of old chronicles of travel and modern discoveries, to resume the story of family history so ably commenced by him in 1870, in his life of the great Parliamentary general, Lord Fairfax.

The Fairfaxes have never risen to the first rank in England, and they are not enrolled among the "Great Governing Families" commemorated by Sanford and Townsend, a few years ago. One branch obtained the rank of Viscount Fairfax of Emley in the peerage of Ireland in 1628, extinct in 1741; another, in 1627, that of Baron Fairfax of Cameron in the peerage of Scotland, which passed to Brian Fairfax of Virginia as eighth baron, and now is held by his descendants. The name, however, has never figured in the English peerage nor on the roll of the House of Lords. Nevertheless, owing to two circumstances, it has obtained a deserved prominence, and, while many a loftier title has been forgotten, Fairfax is still a name to conjure with. The great services of the third Baron Fairfax at the time of the Commonwealth, his ability as a soldier, and his uprightness as a man have never been forgotten. He was a conspicuous figure in a great epoch. In the second place, the accident which brought the title to an American citizen, a position unique in our history, has kept the name fresh in the minds of a public which takes little interest in the European peerage as a rule. We may add that a third reason is to be found in the fact that the history of the house has been so well told at different times, including in the narrative the book under review.

By a most remarkable piece of good luck, a vast amount of family papers were rescued from destruction in 1822, and passed into the hands of an appreciative antiquary. In 1848, Bentley of London published two volumes of the Fairfax Correspondence, edited by George W. Johnson; in 1849 he published two more volumes (most expensively numbered also as I and II), edited by Robert Bell. These were at once recognized as documents of the highest authority and value. In 1868, Munsell of Albany published a volume of Fairfax Papers, edited by Edward D. Neill, the originals of which had been preserved in the Virginian branch. Most of the letters were to and from the American Fairfaxes, but one bundle was of earlier date, and supplemented those printed in England. Then in 1870 Mr. Markham issued a very careful, thorough, and interesting memoir of the great General, and he has now done justice to a Fairfax of a later generation. The family, moreover, has had two antiquaries in its number to preserve its pedigree and records, and in the sixth volume of the *Herald and Genealogist* (London, 1871), the genealogy was worked out with a fulness rarely shown in English pedigrees.

The family is traced for four generations to William Fairfax, Bailiff of York in 1249, who bought the manor of Walton and founded the family. For eight or nine generations the line prospered, adding to their lands by fortunate marriages, until Richard Fairfax, who died in 1430, was able to establish a junior branch. Of his three sons, William continued at Walton, Guy was a judge and settled at Steeton, and Ni-

colas, a Knight of St. John, distinguished himself at the siege of Rhodes.

The elder line at Walton and Gilling was ennobled, as we have seen, in 1628, but the first viscount died in 1636. His son, the second lord, died in 1641, leaving a son who died in 1648 aged eighteen, but who was father of the fourth viscount, who died in 1651. It is doubtless owing to these repeated changes and successions of minors that this branch took so small a part in the conflicts between King Charles I. and the Parliament. The fourth viscount was succeeded by his uncle Charles, who died, when the title went to Nicholas, son of a third brother. Again a son and a younger brother succeeded, and then the heir was to be found among the issue of the first viscount. The ninth viscount of this line was father of the tenth viscount, who died in 1741, when the title became extinct. The sister of the last lord married Nathaniel Pigott, whose son assumed the name of Fairfax on inheriting Gilling Castle, but the name is not to be continued. It is by no means improbable that there are Fairfaxes traceable to the Walton line, but none are now recognized cadets, excepting Sir William Fairfax, of Edinburgh.

But while the senior line thus lingered along in wealthy obscurity, the junior branch at Steeton acquired imperishable renown. Sir Guy of Steeton, the judge, was father of Sir William, also a judge, whose son Sir William, High Sheriff of York in 1535, married a great heiress, Isabel Thwaites. His wealth enabled him also to found two branches, his son Thomas having Denton and Nunappleton, and his son Gabriel inheriting Steeton and Newton Kyme. Of these Sir Thomas had a numerous and famous progeny, including Edward Fairfax, the translator of Tasso. The eldest son, also a Sir Thomas of Denton, was made Baron Fairfax of Cameron in 1627 and died in 1640. Of his numerous sons, Charles was a lawyer and a noted antiquary, and three more were slain in the wars in one year. Ferdinand, the second baron, was a member of Parliament, and from the start was opposed to the Royalists. In 1642, as one of the members for Yorkshire, he headed the movement in favor of Parliament, and in December he commanded at the fight at Tadcaster. His son, Sir Thomas Fairfax, naturally began as his subordinate, but a very short time sufficed to bring the son to the front place, and thereafter the father resumed his political duties. In 1643 the Fairfaxes, father and son, were the able support of the Puritan party in Yorkshire, and the campaign under their joint leadership was of the utmost value, both for what was done and what was prevented. Early in 1644 Sir Thomas Fairfax won the battle of Marston, and was one of the three generals at the siege of York. His share in the victory of Marston Moor was a distinguished one, and he added to his reputation by the capture of various castles which had been held for the King.

Early in 1645 the Parliamentist army was remodelled, and on January 21 Sir Thomas was appointed Commander-in-Chief, being then only thirty-three years old. In June he won the victory of Naseby, and a year later he received the surrender of Oxford. In August, 1648, he captured Colchester, and he was still in the chief command when the King was tried and condemned in January, 1649. Though personally opposed to the execution, he was powerless to prevent it. After that event he was one of the Council of State for a year; but when the Scots recognized Charles II., Fairfax separated from his friends on a matter of conscience. He opposed the plan of attacking Scotland, believing that the nation was still in a solemn covenant with England. Accordingly, on June 25, 1650, he resigned his commission and retired into private life. He lived in honored obscurity till the

death of Cromwell, when he again came to the front; single-handed presenting himself to the troops commanded by Lambert, and winning them over to the royal cause. His honesty, firmness, and popularity forced Monk to espouse the same side, and to Fairfax is justly due the credit of the Restoration. His only child was the wife of the second Duke of Buckingham, and she died without issue. We have already traced the later course of the title. Lord Fairfax died on November 12, 1671, after a short illness. He was conspicuously an honest man, sincere in his religious convictions, free from bigotry and cant, and a born general. He lacked ambition, and was ill-fitted to join in the political intrigues of the time.

The junior branch of the Fairfaxes at Steeton was founded by Gabriel Fairfax, whose son Sir Philip was first cousin to Sir Thomas; and the son of the latter, Ferdinando, first Lord Fairfax, married a sister of Sir Philip's wife. Philip's son, Sir William Fairfax, was thus own cousin on the maternal side to General Fairfax, and joined him in espousing the Parliament side. He served with distinction at Marston Moor, and fell soon after in the battle for the relief of Montgomery Castle. His oldest son, William, was the father of William and Robert, the latter being the Admiral whose life has just been described by Mr. Markham. He was born in 1665, and in 1680 went to sea in a vessel engaged in the Mediterranean trade. In January, 1688, he entered the royal navy as a volunteer under Admiral Strickland, and in 1689 was commissioned as lieutenant. He served at the relief of Londonderry, and in 1690 was in the fight at Beachy Head. In November of that year he was made post-captain, and appointed to the *Conception*. For more than two years he was stationed at our Boston, under the orders of Governor Phips. In 1694 he returned to service at home in the *Ruby*, and in July he succeeded his older brother as owner of Steeton. Later in the same year he married, but he still remained in commission. In 1708 he was in the attack on the French fleet in Cancale Bay; in 1704 he served at the capture of Gibraltar, and in 1705 at the capture of Barcelona. In 1700 he was made Vice-Admiral, but was deprived of the rank by a scandalous job. Prince George of Denmark, then Lord High Admiral, took up the case, and appointed him one of the Board of Admiralty. The death of the Prince led to a change in administration, and Fairfax was dismissed. He soon transferred his residence to Newton Kyme, dismantling Steeton, and in 1713 was elected to Parliament from the city of York. In 1715 he was defeated on a new election, but was chosen Lord Mayor of that city. Admiral Fairfax died October 6, 1725, leaving a son, Thomas, whose male representative, Guy Thomas Fairfax, is now the owner of Steeton and Newton Kyme.

Although Admiral Fairfax cannot rank among the great sailors of England, his life is an admirable epitome of the naval régime of that period. The details collected by Mr. Markham from the family papers are admirably supplemented by the editor's notes from other authorities. The book is such a record as can be furnished for few of his contemporaries, and its perusal gives us a fresh interest in the history of a period when the English navy obtained some of its most glorious victories.

Annals of a Sportsman. By Ivan Turgeneff. From the French of H. Delaveau. (Authorized Edition.) By Franklin Pierce Abbott. Henry Holt & Co.

THE publishers would have done well if they had substituted a brief history of 'The Annals of a Sportsman' for M. Delaveau's preface of criticism (however just) upon his predecessor, M.

Charrière. It is all but forty years since the first of these sketches appeared in the first number of the *Contemporary*, a famous though short-lived Russian magazine of liberal tendencies. It is twenty-six years since the French version was published from which this translation was made. Thirty years ago there was an English translation from the careless, curiously stilted French of Charrière, but that is now so long out of print that very few readers of English only know anything of this work, which in its time played so remarkable a part in the history of human progress. Say what we may of the rigors of the censorship, the fact remains that all these sketches and half-a-dozen others not included here passed without a word of objection. There seems now no doubt that when collected in a volume in 1852 they were recognized by friend and foe as an appeal for the emancipation of the serfs; but Turgeneff himself explicitly states his own conviction that his two years' confinement upon his estate was solely due to a misapprehension on the part of the local authorities. His letter of explanation to the heir apparent has recently been reprinted, and it is a well-known fact that his liberation was one of the first acts of Alexander II.

It is an odd proof how much the current knowledge of Russia is a mere matter of tradition, that it is commonly asserted that the book cannot be bought in Russia. On the contrary, it forms the first volume of the edition of the author's works printed at Moscow in 1874, and the second of the edition which was in press at the time of his death. More than this, it has had by itself so large a sale that in the final arrangements made in Turgeneff's last letters the copyright was estimated as worth 20,000 rubles; he himself saying that in the stereotype edition it had brought him each year for a long time more than 1,400 rubles (\$1,120). These figures are for Russia only, and they quite dispose of the story that the book is not permitted there.

Of literary merit in a work of such long-established reputation it were needless to speak, were the reader not obliged to judge of it through the obscurity and sometimes the distortion of a double translation. The French version followed is better than Charrière's, which at best could only be described by the phrase "after the Russian," so absolute was the liberty taken with the original. M. Delaveau, however, does not make good all his claims to superiority. The multiplicity of impersonal verbs in the Russian and the pliancy of the participial forms make possible a close-knit sentence, by its brevity far stronger and more graphic than M. Delaveau's diffuse rendering. We forbear citations, for a score or two of mistakes would in themselves be of no consequence. It is the general treatment that is at fault. Like the average Frenchman, he is convinced that anything transferred to his own language can be improved in expression, while he has no keen sense either of humor or pathos to aid him in the interpretation of the original. As a narrative of facts, as an account of scenery or costume, it will do. As a reproduction of a finely studied piece of art, it is like a copy of an ivory carving in which every edge should be rubbed off, every point be dulled. Mr. Abbott, has followed the French fairly well. Control of a wider English vocabulary would have given greater exactness as well as variety, while it would not have been difficult now to make clear Russian words and things which in 1850 were nearly inexplicable. The repeated mistakes in spelling are, no doubt, due to the innate perversity of type, and to the difficulty of dealing with syllables which to the untrained eye are little better than hieroglyphics. Some mistranslations of French words convey an entirely wrong impression. Thus, *image* should be always "pic-

ture." Mr. Abbott takes it as it is, "image," as if it meant statue or bust, which would imply something almost shocking to the pious Russian. *Sectaire* should not be "sectary" but dissenter, as the recognized name for one who separates himself from a State Church. "Annals," in the title, is a large word for the French *Récits*, and quite out of proportion for the unpretending Russian, which means only notes or jottings.

But to return to the original. Turgeneff, in the disappointment at what it would not be right to call the failure, but the slight success, of his poems, set himself to describe the daily life he had known in Orel from a boy. The first sketch was "Khor and Kalinitch." The phrase, "from the notes of a sportsman," was added by a friend. Gradually, as the others followed, it began to be seen that just in proportion to their literary skill was their power as an argument. No loud philippic, no high-colored picture, would have been tolerated. These simple, quiet stories made no startling revelations of the woes of the serfs, but they opened the eyes of the masters to their own forlorn, hopeless position. These sad, stunted existences are our brothers, ourselves. To this has our injustice brought us. Let us save our children from the like. So Alexander II. found a body of men among the lesser nobility and the middle classes ready with the support without which not even an autocrat could have carried out his great reform. At this point comes an inevitable comparison with 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' We pass questions of literary quality with the single remark that, even if we accept all that has been said in praise of Mrs. Stowe's book, there is still the difference between a work of genius and one of great talent. Moreover, it has to be said that her book did not solely of itself create its great popularity. The way had already been opened. It had the good fortune to ride the crest of a mounting wave. To make the parallel complete, it should have been written by a Southerner, a son of slaveholders, with the effect of rousing an important number of Southerners to see the necessity of abolition for their own sakes.

'The Annals of a Sportsman' is best described as a piece of pure realism, all the more remarkable since the Romantics were still the supreme rulers in 1847. It is realism in that sense which applies not to choice of subject, but to method of treatment. It sets before the reader the scene, the character, in such clear white light that he may judge of them with his own eyes, his own thought. By any such word or phrase as impartial, impersonal, or disinterested curiosity, the same thing is meant. To set forth the subject not in our own way, not in our party's way, not to serve a special end, but to represent life perfectly—this is realism. We repeat, not to serve an end, for there is no little contemporary evidence that the reception the book met with, the effect produced, were alike unexpected to Turgeneff. True, he had pledged himself from boyhood to fight against serfdom: "It was my oath of Hannibal." But he thought with his friends that the opportunity for direct personal effort was still far off. "We were all waiting before a door bolted and barred." Meanwhile, as a means of subsistence (for, notwithstanding the fact that his mother's estates maintained 5,000 souls, he was without an income), he began what seemed a very humble work in these modest "notes." His sole aim as to subject and form was the artistic one, but while his endeavor to reach it defined and declared his own genius, a voice was given to the truth to which no one could be deaf. Never was a great opportunity greatly used with more unconsciousness.

One last word as to style. The French of M. Delaveau has not the richness, the strength of Turgeneff's concise simplicity; the English is rough, without the smooth flow as of a

delicate melody. Those who heard Turgeneff himself read from the sketches were wont to say it was like listening to a sonata of Beethoven. The reader must not judge from these imperfect transcripts. Twice within our time there has appeared a style which would have been worthy—once in the French of 'La petite Fadette,' and once in the English of 'The Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life.'

The Rise of Silas Lapham. By W. D. Howells. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

IN 'The Rise of Silas Lapham' Mr. Howells depicts one character distinctively of his time, aggressively of his nation, with a vividness and completeness unapproached in contemporary English fiction, apparently unapproachable by any contemporary writer in the English tongue. Silas Lapham, standing beside Bartley Hubbard, will at least postpone that oblivion which, as a graceful talker in the story says, overwhelms all authors, poor fellows, at last. And perhaps Lapham and Hubbard will get their full meed of praise from remote posterity only. Just now, with so many of them about, it is difficult to find a large public able to appreciate them unreservedly without doing violence to domestic affections. For Lapham is no more a creature of the imagination than Hubbard. He is a literal, merciless representation. With the representation is blended a searching and comprehensive interpretation. Directing and perfecting both is the quick, subtle, mocking spirit of the author, flashing in a phrase or comparison, gleaming in a jest at the sober unconsciousness of the subject who provides the opportunity. From the cleverness of Lapham as literary work it is as impossible to detract as it is to dispute the antipathy his personality excites in people of good taste, or to deny his practical virtues. His almost unmitigated offensiveness is a large part of his truth. His vulgarity is neither exaggerated nor underestimated. To impress his conviction that there is no finer thing in God's universe than Lapham's Mineral Paint, is not to belittle either the quality or quantity of his sentiment. Even to have endowed him with more moral courage than an inherited New England conscience entails and the alert eye of the Puritan wife enforces, would have been to diminish the force of the portrait and to negative its sincerity. Except in literary form, it has, of course, no beauty. And it is in this studied ignoring of beauty, this expenditure of power on the essentially unbeautiful, that the Realist of the passionless every-day falls short of high or good art. There is no inspiration for any one in the character of Silas Lapham. It rouses no tender or elevating emotion, stirs no thrill of sympathy, suggests no ideal of conduct, no notion that the world at large is or can be any less ugly than Lapham and his paint. If it is to be conceded that Mr. Howells and his school are great artists in the highest reaches of their art, then the language is in sore need of words to define Sir Walter Scott and Thackeray.

What has been said of the perfection of Lapham's delineation cannot be applied to all the characters of the novel. Bromfield Corey is a charming contrasting figure, but touched very lightly. Tom Corey, too, commands respect for his persistence in an unpromising love-affair, if not for his taste in the choice of a sweetheart. But the women, especially the young women, are deplorably unattractive, and, moreover, if they represent any truth, it is only half a truth, and the worst half at that. If the young women introduced by Mr. Howells in the novels wherein he stands committed to Realism are representative, the "Woman Movement" in New England should be towards reform of temper and restriction of the freedom of the tongue. But we are

disposed to imagine that Boston girls are neither dolts nor vixens, that the passion of jealousy does not rage in their breasts to the exclusion of any other, and that all, whether well-bred Coreys or Laphams of no breeding at all, are not habitually impertinent to their elders, more especially to their helpless, hapless mothers. Here the most unpleasant and the most unnatural girl is Penelope Lapham. Mrs. Corey said she was a "thoroughly disagreeable young woman," and Mrs. Corey did not know that what is called her "drolling" was most brilliant when she was ironically snubbing her relations, or urging her sister to inextinguishable laughter by mimicking their father. Irene Lapham, the beauty, is probably the most extraordinary girl ever graduated from a Boston grammar-school. She mentally connected Sir Walter Scott with a school-fellow who, she said, had a habit of apostrophizing him, prefixing "great" to his name, and she but vaguely conjectured that he was not an American. In a recent speech before a woman's college, Mr. Lowell said, encouragingly, that he believed they could educate women there who would know the difference between literature and books. If Irene Lapham is not a gross caricature, that college must beware of girls from the Boston grammar-schools, else fulfilment of Mr. Lowell's rosy vision is far off indeed.

The slightest review of this novel would be incomplete without a reference to the illustration of those class barriers in America which excite hostility in the mass of citizens in a republic, and derision or affected incredulity in the subjects of a monarchy. These social distinctions, which are natural and not artificial, have, of course, been harped on by many novelists—grotesquely exaggerated by one or two. Mr. Howells makes their existence and their reason of existence perfectly clear by the simple method of illustrative contrast. Even in a republic—indeed, most of all in a republic—the Laphams are compelled to realize that there are social privileges which money cannot buy. Mr. Howells would have done well to let his effective argument go without comment. But in a paragraph summing up the whole matter he says: "It is certain that our manners and customs go for more in life than our qualities." As an aphorism on society this would be a truism; by extending it to life, the author is narrowing life down to availability as a diner-out.

Small Yachts: Their Design and Construction.
By C. P. Kunhardt. *Forest and Stream* Publishing Company.

THIS book fills a blank in American yacht literature, and will be found a valuable addition to the libraries of our American yachtsmen. The subject-matter, although covered in a measure by such works as Dixon Kemp's 'Yacht Designing' and his 'Yacht and Boat Sailing,' is presented in more attractive form, is much condensed, and is procurable at less than half the cost of those volumes. It is practical throughout—practical in the treatment of what is popularly called theoretical; and the chapters on Resistance, Displacement, Stability, Beam and its Relations, make plain the course of the amateur designer when

he launches his ship on the drawing-board with his tools and the assistance of the chapter following on Computations, which is also presented in the simplest possible form. The yachtsman who understands the principles of design and their results, derives much more satisfaction from one of the manliest of sports than the man who is willing to sail a passenger in his own ship, and is content to pay for all professional services; and hence we can recommend the book, notwithstanding its title, 'Small Yachts,' to all yachtsmen, without reference to the size of their vessels, existing or in prospect.

Under the head of General Information, the reader will find such subjects as Yachts' Papers, International Rules of the Road, Cautionary Signals of the U. S. Signal Service, together with many useful tables, such as weights of materials, gear, wind pressure, etc., etc. A large portion of the book is devoted to the lines of many existing small yachts, with sail plans, plans of accommodation, specifications of construction, and general description, which will be found of much interest; and the classification by type, with remarks on the features of each, has a wholesome tendency in the direction of an uncapsizable boat (unlike the yacht *Torpedo*, which recently cap-sized and drowned three of her crew). This classification is as follows: Centre-board cat-boats, keel cat-boats, light-draft centre-board sloops, light-draft keel yachts, deep-draft keel yachts, compromise keel and centre-board, beamy cutters, cutters of moderate beam, cutters of small beam, and yachts of special class, embracing sharpies, buckeyes, canoes, etc.

The World's Lumber-room: a Gossip about some of its Contents. By Selina Gaye. Cassell & Co. 1885. 8vo, pp. xii, 315.

THE object of this little volume is to give in popular form an account of some of the many ways in which refuse matter is made and disposed of, first and chiefly by nature and secondly by man. To do this the author has begun with dust, showing what dust is and where it originates, the natural forces which are busy making, transporting, or accumulating dust, and what becomes of it in nature. Organic refuse is then treated of, and the various plants and animals which appropriate, modify, or utilize it. Lastly, the refuse which gathers about the habitations of man and his manufacturing establishments is mentioned, and the manner in which many apparently waste products or rejected materials are ingeniously converted into something of use or value.

Although making no pretence to completeness, a great variety of facts are brought together and told in an interesting and unsensational way. There are a number of very fair illustrations and a satisfactory index. The book is neatly printed and bound. In such a compilation it would be remarkable if there were not some inaccuracies, but we have observed but few, and those of no great moment. We are inclined to think the author credits our countrymen with even more than their just quota of ingenuity when she states that they make currant jelly and Jamaica rum out of old boots, but they may attain to that in time

by a careful study of the methods of our French and English neighbors. On the whole we can cordially recommend the book.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Adams, F. A. *The Greek Prepositions, Studied from their Original Meanings as Designations of Space.* D. Appleton & Co.
- Bissel, Prof. E. C. *The Pentateuch: Its Origin and Structure.* Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.
- Blum, H. *Aus dem alten Pitalai.* Vol. I. Leipzig: C. F. Winter; New York: Westermann.
- Conway, H. *Songs and Arrows, and Other Tales.* Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.
- Cox, S. S. *Three Decades of Federal Legislation, 1855-1885.* Illustrated. Providence: J. A. & R. A. Reid. \$5.
- Craddock, C. E. *The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
- Deming, C. *By Ways of Nature and Life.* G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.
- Dick, W. R. *Art of Gymnastics.* Illustrated. Dick & Fitzgerald. \$1.
- Dickens, C. *His Complete Poems.* White, Stokes & Allen. \$1.
- Fielding, H. *Works.* 4 vols. White, Stokes & Allen. \$6.
- Flammarion, Camille. *The Wonder of the Heavens.* Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.
- Garrison, William Lloyd. *The Story of his Life Told by his Children, 1805-1840.* 2 vols. The Century Co. \$5.
- Gentleman's Magazine Library. Edited by Geo. Laurence Gomme. *English Traditional Lore.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.50.
- Gerson, Virginia. *Rose Buds.* White, Stokes & Allen. \$2.
- Harrison, Prof. J. A., and Baskerville, Prof. W. M. *A Handy Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, based on Groschopp's Grein.* A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.50.
- Hays, Mrs. W. J. *City Cousins: A Story for Children.* Thomas Whitaker. \$1.
- Hazen, General W. B. *A Narrative of Military Service.* Boston: Ticknor & Co.
- Headley, J. T. *Mountain Adventures in Various Parts of the World. Selected from the Narratives of Celebrated Travellers.* Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons.
- Hefne, H. *Sämliche Werke.* Ier Band: *Buch der Lieder.* B. Westermann & Co.
- Herbert, G. *The Temple. Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations.* A facsimile reprint of the first edition, published in 1633. Baker & Taylor. \$1.25.
- Holmes, Mrs. Mary J. *Bessie's Fortune: A Novel.* G. W. Carleton. \$1.50.
- Litchfield, Grace Denio. *In the Hospital.* G. P. Putnam's Sons. 25 cents.
- Litchfield, Grace Denio. *Crisis-Cross.* G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.
- Matthews, B. *The Last Meeting: A Story.* Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.
- Mignonette. *An Ideal Love Story.* G. W. Carleton. \$1.
- Murray, T. J. *Breakfast Dainties.* White, Stokes & Allen. 50 cents.
- Oppen, F., and Emma A. *Slate and Pencil People.* White, Stokes & Allen. \$1.
- Paillet, E. *Le Monde on l'on s'ennuie.* W. R. Jenkins. 25 cents.
- Perez, B. *The First Three Years of Childhood.* Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co. \$1.25.
- Perry, Nora. *For a Woman: A Novel.* Boston: Ticknor & Co.
- Picard, G. H. *A Mission Flower: An American Novel.* White, Stokes & Allen. \$1.
- Pontalis, A. L. *John De Witt, Grand Pensionary of Holland or Twenty Years of a Parliamentary Republic.* 2 vols. Translated by S. E. and A. Stephenson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$6.
- Practical Hints on Composition in Pictures. Edited by Susan N. Carter. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.
- Prætorius, C. *Mr. William Shakespeare's King Lear: The First Quarto, 1608. With Facsimile and Appendix. Also the Second Quarto.* London: B. Quaritch.
- Russell, W. C. *A Strange Voyage: A Novel.* Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
- S. F. and C. W. F. *Lessons on Practical Subjects for Grammar-School Children.* Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
- Steinhausen, H. *Der Korrektor.* 4th ed. Leipzig: J. Lehmann; New York: Westermann.
- Stephen, Leslie. *Dictionary of National Biography.* Vol. IV. Ben-Biber. Macmillan & Co. \$3.25.
- Taylor, Bayard. *Lars; a Pastoral of Norway, with Notes and a Biographical Sketch.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Paper. 50 cents.
- The Good Things of Life.* Second Series. White, Stokes & Allen. \$2.
- Trumbull, Dr. H. C. *The Blood Covenant.* Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.
- Tulloch, J. *Movements of Religious Thought in Britain During the Nineteenth Century.* Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- Viardot, L. *Wonders of Sculpture.* Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.
- Walton, I. *The Complete Angler.* Facsimile reprint of the first edition, published in 1653. Baker & Taylor. \$1.25.
- Welsh, Prof. A. H. *Complete Rhetoric.* Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. \$1.50.
- Whitton, J. M. *The Evolution of Revelation.* G. P. Putnam's Sons. 25 cents.
- Whittier, John G. *Poems of Nature.* Illustrated by Elbridge Kingsley. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$3.
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